Convocation bares strike issues

Public talks continued Thursday between the college administration and student strikers, amid confusion about the reopening of classes.

Little was resolved in the first session of the convocation, which began Wednesday.

The talks were proposed by the faculty in a referendum vote, along with a vote to close classes until the convocation is complete and the problems of the college are resolved.

President Robert Smith agreed to the convocation, but repeated his intention to reopen classes—the first regular instruction since a police-student battle closed the campus Nov. 13.

The reopening Wednesday was in response to an order by the State College Board of Trustees and Chancellor Glenn Dumke in their Los Angeles meeting Monday (see page four, special section).

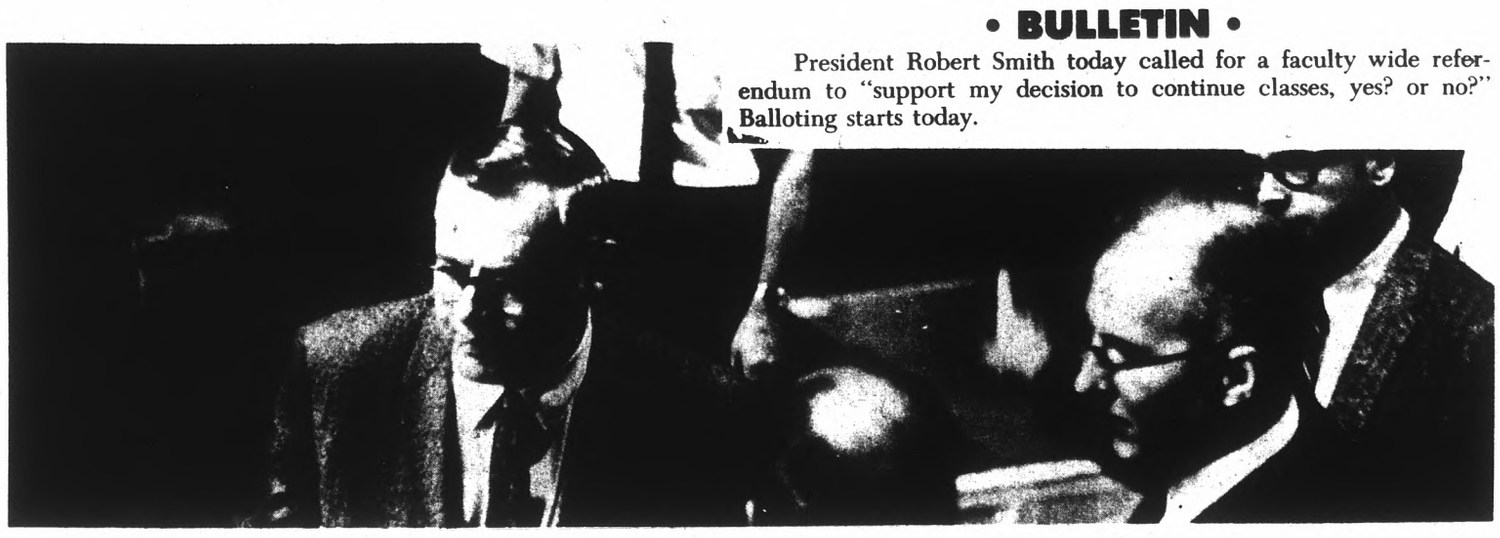
Did Not Come

Some students, thinking classes still were closed, did not come to school. Those who did come often found classes cancelled, attendance cut in half, or discussion about strike issues instead of normal classwork.

There were only a few student and faculty pickets, polite "educational disruption" of classes in the morning by white radicals, and more leaflets handed out by the so-called "silent majority" than by strikers.

• BULLETIN •

President Robert Smith today called for a faculty wide referendum to "support my decision to continue classes, yes? or no?" Balloting starts today.



President Smith prepares to leave the auditorium after his speech.

The Main Auditorium was packed Wednesday for the convocation. Students in the crowd outnumbered teachers by at least a 5-to-1 ratio.

The talks with the administration were the first since the strike began Nov. 6. The Black Students Union and Third World Liberation Front have maintained throughout the strike that their demands "are not negotiable."

Exhibit Views

But the organizations used this opportunity to exhibit their views, along with Smith's, in an open session.

Smith, Vice-president Don Garrity, black administrators Joe White and Elmer Cooper and members of the BSU and TWLF shared the stage Wednesday.

There was little specific discussion about the students' demands, centered on quicker expansion of the college's Black Studies Department.

"The campus has approved the black studies program," Garrity said.

"The Trustees approved a degree in black studies. Next Monday the Trustees will hear the college's proposal to speed up the start of the black studies program from next fall to this spring," he said.

Roger Alvarado repeated the TWLF demand for a School of Ethnic Studies.

Alvarado criticized the ethnic studies task force established Nov. 14 by the Academic Senate:

"The Third World has only eight representatives on the panel," Alvarado said.

"There are 10 whites and nobody has talked with the TWLF about the panel. The panel hasn't met yet and its report is supposed to be in by next week."

The panelists spent much time trying to get Smith to close classes once again, on the grounds that the faculty voted to suspend instruction while the convocation was in session.

"The faculty's decision was made without my knowledge and is not binding," Smith said.

"The Trustees' decision to begin classes is binding. I am a reformist, not a revolutionary.

"We must learn to live together, make accommodations and press forward," he said.

'Total Collapse'

"I have to try to be the president of the total college. But the students are first and the faculty second."

Cooper, dean of student affairs, rebuked Smith:

"The next time AFROTC comes up for a vote, I wonder who he will represent first," Cooper said.

"You (Cooper) are trying to separate me from the students. I don't want that to happen," Smith answered.

"The students on this panel are saying they've been tricked because classes are being held," Cooper said.

White, dean of undergraduate studies, said "the BSU is trying to say this college's machinery cannot address itself to black and Third World needs.

"The machinery serves white interests. More education has gone on during the strike than in the whole six years I was a student here," he said.

Begins With Impasse

The strike began at an impasse between the administration and striking students. The impasse remained as negotiation never got underway. A week of class disruption, property destruction, picketing and rallies was brought to a violent peak Nov. 13.

Police came to the campus on the quietest day of the strike, provoking a battle that closed the campus until this Wednesday.

Faculty meetings, which had been cumbersome and in many cases inconclusive, suddenly sped into session.

Nov. 14, the day after the campus' shutdown, the Academic Senate passed the black studies program proposal and sent it to Dumke for final approval. The senate also established a task force to research the possibility of a School of

(Continued on Page 3)

PHOENIX

Vol. 2, No. 7 | *Thursday, the Twenty-first Day of November, MCMLXVIII* | *Twenty Pages*

Title 5 'clamp on student rule'

Following is Phoenix reporter Carol Corville's analysis of proposed State College Board of Trustees revisions to Title 5 of the Administrative Code, which governs student organizations.

If the State College Board of Trustees has its way, student control of student government apparently will become a thing of the past.

Restrictions on student government—especially in areas of finance and "allowable" activities—would be affected if the Trustees approve proposed revisions of Title 5 of the Administrative Code, the document which governs the state college system.

The revisions are slated to be considered at the Trustees' Nov. 25-26 meeting.

"Auxiliary organizations," such as Associated Students government, the SF State Foundation and the Experimental College would be affected by the proposed revisions.

A brief analysis of the major proposals follows:

Presidential Authority

* Presidential authority and directive to eliminate any student organizations or programs, such as Experimental College, Tutorials, which disagree with Board of Trustees' policy.

Article 1, Section 42402 reads: "Should the president determine that any program or appropriation planned by an auxiliary organization is not consistent with Trustees and college policy, the program or appropriation shall not be implemented."

Such a proposal could also be read to apply to student publications, plays and films. An offending publication, play or film could be censored, suspended or simply have its funds cut off.

Also, if the Trustees disagreed with an Experimental College class or a Tutorial or Community Involvement program, such classes or programs could be eliminated by order of the Trustees.

Restrict Money Use

* Authority to restrict use of student money for such things as the Bail Fund Foundation, and controversial plays, films and publications.

Section 42403 says: "No funds of an auxiliary organization shall be used . . . to support or to oppose any political issue or candidate . . . to make personal loans except that loans to faculty members or employees may be made when such loans are specifically authorized by a trust instrument . . . ."

This could restrict organizations such as Drama Department from staging controversial plays, and college newspapers from printing editorials opposing war, poverty and crime, all of which are "political" issues.

Price-Raising

* Authority to raise bookstore or food prices without student consultation.

Section 42601: "Operations of an auxiliary organization shall be integrated with college operations and shall be administered by the existing college administrative organization. All normal operating expenses which comply with Trustee and college policy are allowable." That is, the administration could raise prices without consulting the Foundation that now runs the Bookstore and Commons.

Off-Campus Facilities

* Authority to eliminate all off-campus facilities, such as the Tutorial South-of-Market Center, if not given Chancellor approval.

Section 42500: "No auxiliary organization may enter into any contract or business arrangement acquiring real property either by purchase or lease without prior notification and consultation with the staff . . . of the Chancellor's office."

Allowable Functions

* The revision proposals also include a specific list of allowable functions for these organizations. To engage in any function not listed, the organization must persuade the Trustees to pass an amendment to the proposal for their specific function.

To engage in any function, listed or not, each organization must enter into a written agreement with the State of California, through the Chancellor's office.

So read a sheet of wire-ring binder paper tied with a piece of string to the traffic light pole in front of the Humanities Building at 19th and Holloway: "Dodge City city limits. Please check all weapons with Marshall Dillon."

PHOENIX SPECIAL REPORT

Special Phoenix report on the strike inside. The special 12 page tabloid edition brings our readers up-to-date on strike progress from November 6 to 20. Details on Tactical Squad's wild Wednesday, proposed black studies program, BSU explanation of the 10 demands, an eyewitness report of the Board of Trustees meeting in Los Angeles, Phoenix's editorial position and minority editorial view on the strike, and latest status of George Murray's suspension can be found between pages four and five of the regular Phoenix.

PHOENIX

Editorial

Faculty, students should throw support to President Smith

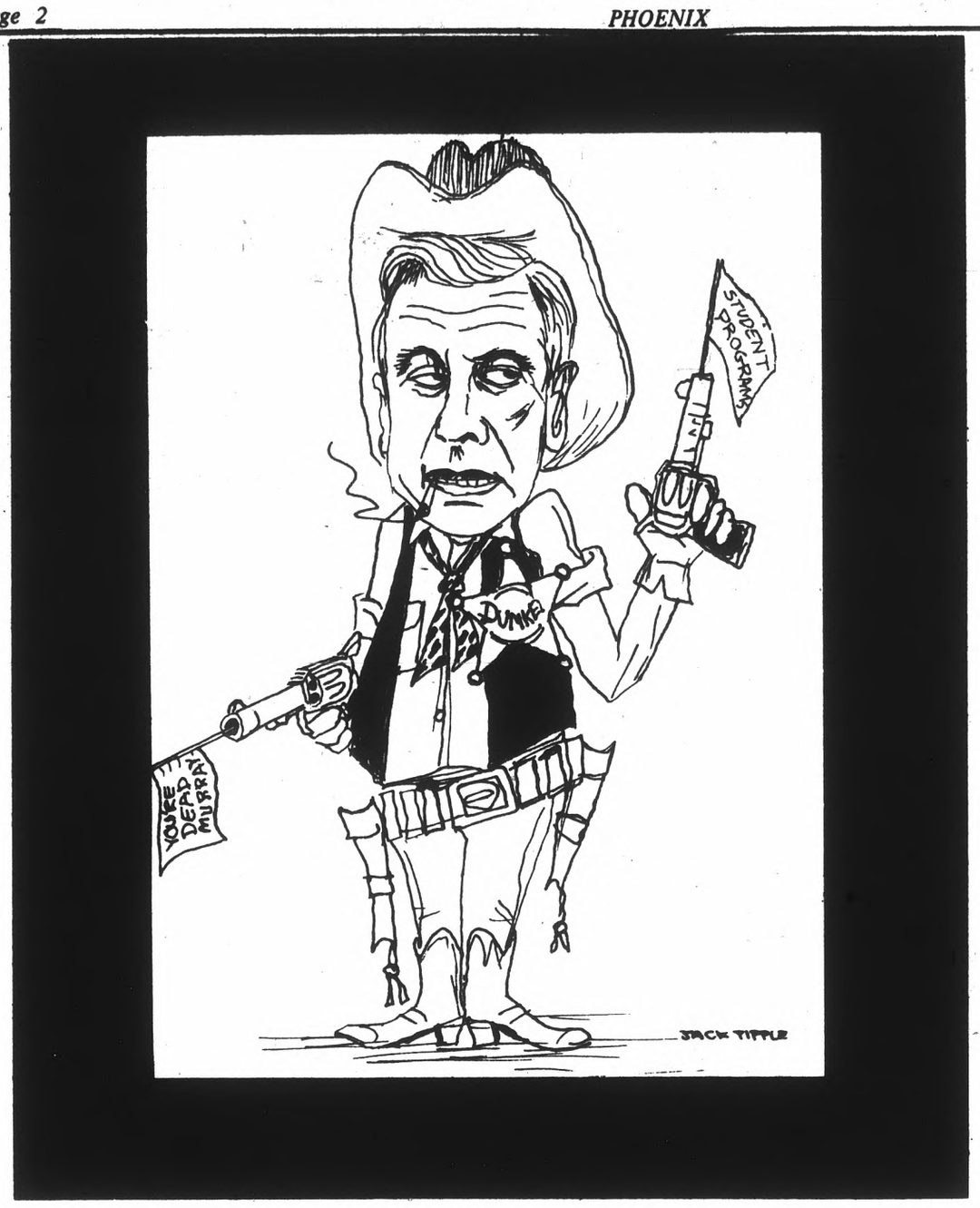
In the face of the continuing crisis at SF State, we believe that Faculty members and students should support President Robert Smith in his efforts to bring stability to this campus.

We believe Smith has and will continue to run the campus with a psoitive attitude. He has twice defied the orders of Chancellor Glenn Dumke to suspend George Murray from teaching duties. First on a recommendation from the chancellor and second, when he delayed on Dumke's order, wishing to "discuss" the situation with the Chancellor. Smith has shown his willingness to stand up for the college and due process against the Chancellor and the State College Board of Trustees. He has also shown his willingness to discuss the issues of the strike.

We believe that Smith is receiving tremendous pressure from Dumke and the Trustees to the possible extent of trying to relieve him as president of SF State. This should not be allowed.

The Chancellor and Trustees have shown that they do not understand and are not open to discussion on the present situation at SF State. We believe the Chancellor and Trustees are wrong in their evaluation of the present crisis.

We should show the Chancellor and Trustees that faculty and students support Smith and his efforts to restore calm to this campus, and meet the issues. A show of unity of all factions at SF State may convince the Chancellor, Trustees and Gov. Ronald Reagan that our problem will not be solved by force alone.



STRIKE CONTINUES.....

"OK RONNIE. WHO'S NEXT?"

LOUISE EUBANKS

'Julia' as the black Doris Day

Now that the "Black Doris Day," Diahann Carroll in NBC's "Julia," has been propelled into television, one wonders where the color of her skin comes in.

After more than a month of shows, Julia's problems and solutions, with a few alterations, could very well be those of Doris Day. For the dandy little situations Julia finds herself in, she might as well be white.

White Masks

This means simply that black performers must still put on white masks to be eased into the white man's living room and into the white man's mind.

Television hopes it has offered a vitamin pill to the racial problem, but the pill is so thoroughly sugar coated black people may very well gag from it.

Paltry Pacifiers

A black receptionist, a Julia, and a black family in Peyton Place finally are such paltry pacifiers until either The Problem can be forgotten or eliminated.

Hal Kanter, creator and producer of Julia, has failed to properly utilize Miss Carroll's subtle and deeply powerful quality. Instead he gives the viewer a mythological character who is neither a black woman nor a Doris Day and black people feel outraged once again.

By black or white measuring tape Diahann Carroll is a beautiful, talented woman who deserves not only to be the star of "Julia," but the star of far greater productions.

Miss Carroll's part, pale brown as it is, could very possibly open television's doors to more black performers with increasingly serious roles which tell the in-depth story of black America to the millions of whites who have no idea black people live in the world.

Novelist James Baldwin is scheduled to write several scripts for "Julia" during the season. We can watch for that with some enthusiasm and hope he will be able to create the mood, set the tone, and write the script to show a black woman without a mask.

PHOENIX
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LEE HEIDHUES

Behind the militant protest

November has come to San Francisco State, and with it the second year of campus disruptions.

In the past 12 months there have been four large scale campus disruptions—an attack on the student newspaper and three campus-wide disturbances. In all situations the mood of those promoting confrontation has been very militant, making it difficult for a spirit of compromise to prevail.

Last November, when a dozen students attacked the offices of 'The Gater,' there was no time for discussion.

Since the Gater incident much discussion has taken place. However, in the minds of many this talk has not produced enough action. Hence, the current tenuous situation.

Small Matters

Many on campus worry about physical abuse and property damage. These are small matters to the groups involved in the current controversies. These people have petitioned, begged and pleaded with the campus and state college leadership for changes, seemingly to no avail.

To many the psychology of the militant is difficult to understand. The militant reasons that the system is bad and must be altered. Some militants feel it should be brought down and restructured from the bottom up.

There is no room for argument with the militant on campus. He has been given all the arguments about the fallacy of his methods, but has seen the inequities of the system and wants quick action now.

The militant cannot be told, "What you're doing is making it miserable for everyone else." To him the American system is totally miserable, unjust and discriminating.

His reply to such a statement would probably be, "The system is so bad that coercion and disruption is the only way we can tune you in to the problems."

It is senseless to argue with the militant about his methods. If the non-believer disagrees with the student radical he can avoid mental frustration by remaining silent or exploring the causes of militant action.

Militants have legitimate grounds for protest. Minority group militants do not have the opportunity to compete as equals within the system.

White militants feel the campus is a factory within the existing system. He believes, with some justification, that he will be swallowed up by the draft or a nine-to-five work-a-day existence upon graduation.

At San Francisco State student groups have found their rallying point.

To the white militant the presence of an Air Force ROTC on campus represents the encroachment of a vast military-industrial complex. For the male facing the draft with the possibility of being sent off to defend American corporate interests in Vietnam, military service is a grotesque insult.

If nothing else, the white militant sympathizes with nationalist movements around the world. Expecting him to go abroad and put down a war of liberation he may support is absurd.

More Complex

The plight of a minority militant is more complex. It is difficult for him to get into school, yet if he doesn't he's the first one sent off to fight against nationalist movements.

To expect a minority person, who feels he has gotten a rotten deal at home, to support the government and possibly die, I feel is ridiculous.

At San Francisco State the militants finally may be coming together. The fuse has always been there—the George Murray case lit the flame.

The strike began on November 6 because the militants felt it was their only recourse. The students who lead the strike think those who attend classes are perpetrators of a racist system.

In their minds peaceful avenues to change have been exhausted. The time for action is now.

Opinions are rapidly polarizing.

To the radical students, fundamental changes should be made or the campus should not be allowed to function. The radical feels that every person has a vested interest in this system and should support change. If he doesn't want to move with the changes, he can sink with the current system.

Status Quo

On the other side are the keepers of the status quo. Come what may the campuses will remain the center of learning within the system. If it means having law officials on campus at every disturbance, this will be done.

The role of the person in the middle is rapidly being eclipsed.

With such polarization forming, things can only get more interesting.

Phoenix correction

In last week's article titled "Fight Carried Here to Oust Dumke", Phoenix attributed statements to Jerome Fox, an SF State instructor, that he did not make.

Fox was quoted as saying that "He (Dumke) votes with them (Trustees) on many things but they seem to always take exception when he votes the other way."

"You don't need a chancellor, you need a rubber stamp," Fox was quoted as saying.

These statements were made by Jim Cole of the Chancellor's office, and not by Fox.

Phoenix apologizes for any inconvenience or embarrassment the article might have caused Fox.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

The black students' impulse for a Black Studies Department is a healthy one, an impulse that we should not regard with suspicion and continually thwart; instead we should assist that impulse toward its destination . . . . The Black man is disgusted with his humiliating foreigner's status in this nation . . . .

The velocity of the Black man's yearning for a situation in which he can study and learn about himself and the society in which he lives is felt by all of us . . . . We are confused from all sides with the black man's desire to fulfill himself in the context of a white society which has yet to fulfill itself.

We expect the black man to respect us and our white heritage, but what about his own heritage? Hasn't its role in the course of American history been underplayed long enough?

As long as white backs are turned to the black man's just pleas (however violent those pleas might be) for a Black Studies Department . . . then my own position and those of my fellow whites will always remain insecure.

The blacks are anxious to inject a life-force into America's bloodstream. We whites should help propagate Black images, for those images are just as relevant to our understanding of America as ours.

The urgent tempo with which the black man hurls himself at life and American society dazzles us. Committed as he is, heart and brain, the American black possesses the power to regenerate this white society . . . . His aspirations are toward a world which will respect his dignity as a human being, not a world teeming iwth attitudes of disrespect and racism . . . .

We must realize that the Black man is anxious to redeem (the American social situation's) impure forms which we mindlessly call democratic institutions . . . .

Let the Black man rejoice in his dignity as a human being. Let him for once . . . set the example for all to follow . . . .

Yours sincerely,
Victor L. Turks

Nov. 1, 1968

Dear Editor:

To the Students at SF State College:

A paper was passed out on the campus Friday, Nov. 1—caption: SUPPORT GEORGE MURRAY. My question is, Why?

Whether you are a member of the Black Panther Party or not; whether you are a black student or not, Murray has nothing to offer you. He advocates a student-gun-controlled college (Quote from his speech at Fresno State, "If students want to run the college, and if the Administration doesn't go for it, then you control it with a gun").

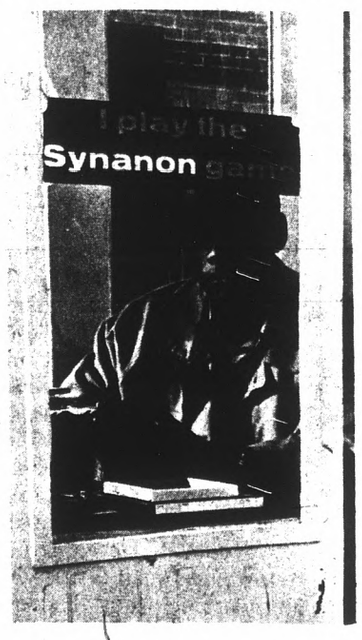
SF State exists because taxpayers and donators support it. They will not support Murray, anyone who advocates his policies, or any student-gun-controlled institution. The public is becoming increasingly aware of Murray and his ideas. And as that awareness increases their support will decrease. They are not bound to pay for higher education. They can vote.

If Murray had a sincere interest in 'his people' or any people he would change his tactics or resign. That is, unless his ulterior motive is to see the deterioration of SF State.

Mrs. R. Fitzpatrick

We welcome your comments

Phoenix welcomes comments from its readers. Letters to the editor should be kept as brief as possible and are subject to condensation. All letters must be signed. Letters should be sent to the Phoenix, HLL 207, San Francisco State College.



Make love or war

Sociologist Vance Packard in his recent book, "The Sexual Wilderness," told of an anthropologist's study which compared societies fighting one another. The puritanical Germans and Huns, who were monagamous, overran the sensuous, polygamous Romans and their empire.

The moral is, you can make love, or make war, but not both at once.

7,000-member Synanon's 'social movement' culminates: Oakland skyscraper new home

By Marlowe Churchill

Synanon has taken a gigantic step in its "new social movement" by purchasing and moving into a 12-story building formerly owned by an athletic club in Oakland.

From a group of 30 drug addicts in Santa Monica, the organization has mushroomed into a way of life for 7,000 coast-to-coast members, plus another group in Puerto Rico.

The newly acquired Oakland building cost Synanon's benefactors $750,000. Kaiser said the building was worth $2 million in 1925, and is still in good condition, suiting Synanon's purpose.

But, "we're already grown out of this building," said Mike Kaiser, Synanon's Oakland public information director.

Kaiser said there "just isn't enough room for all of Synanon's resident members." There are 275 persons living at the 12th and Clay Street building, which at one time was a hotel.

"We have many other residents who are now living in other hotels in Oakland," Kaiser said.

Swimming Pool

The new Synanon headquarters has a swimming pool on the 12th floor. Throughout the building there are rooms set aside for crafts, discussion sessions, and recreation.

"A person can just sit around and read. We don't have any schedule for activities, things happen spontaneously," Kaiser said.

Kaiser became involved with Synanon after participating in the production of the film about the organization by Columbia Pictures.

The native New Yorker is a graduate of Hamilton College in New York. He spent several years at Indiana University as a graduate student.

"I was discontented. I wanted to get involved," Kaiser said.

After becoming acquainted with Synanon, Kaiser started his new career as part-time volunteer. For the past three years he has been a full-time paid staff member.

"We invite anyone to come down and join our games," Kaiser said. "It will make a new person out of him."

'Drug Scene'

Kaiser said that Synanon has passed by the "drug scene."

"We promote basic honesty in the individual. He is confronted in a man-to-man situation with no holds barred," Kaiser said.

He said that most members find the confrontation with themselves "exhilarating" and "emotionally fulfilling."

"Synanon is a waterhole to bring people together in a creative concert," he said. "People must trust to learn."

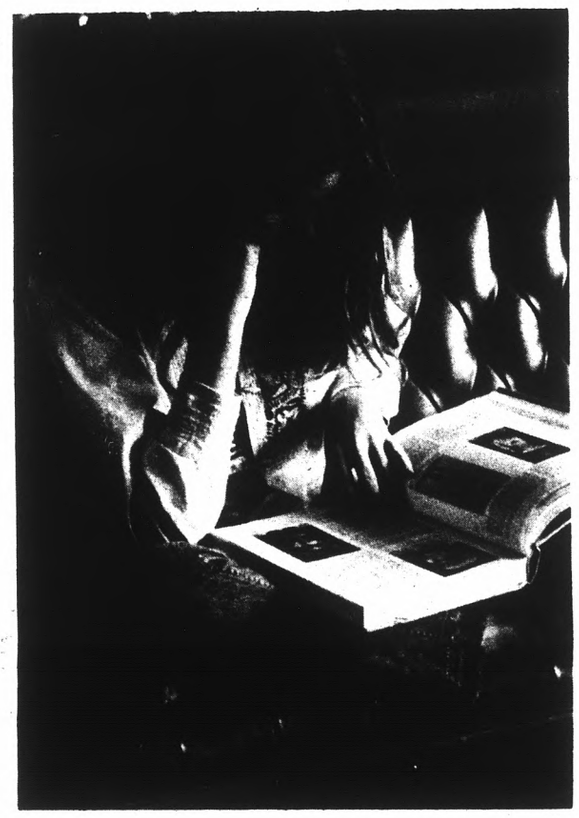
Synanon is stretching out in many areas. The organization has begun its own system of public schools.

"We were tired of the public schools teaching our kids prejudice and bad habits, so we started our own," Kaiser said.

The major school is in Santa Monica, teaching first grade through high school. Synanon also has a school at Tomales Bay, 20 miles north of San Francisco.

Synanon's future plans are to spread into every city that wants them.

"We will go to any city government that is willing to put up with us," Kaiser said.



Do your own thing at Synanon and read, play games, or work on arts and crafts (above). The exhilarating process for self-esteem: Synanon's "fun and games" (upper left). Playing the "game" makes one a new person (upper right).

Engineering lays a meaningful egg

By Joel Richards

A production facility in Alagoas turns out 5,000 chicken eggs a day.

This fact is not particularly significant unless one considers that Alagoas is a state in Northeastern Brazil, one of the most economically depressed areas in Latin America.

A good deal of credit for the present prosperity of the egg facility and a number of other small, home-owned industries in Alagoas must go to SF State's Engineering Department. In conjunction with U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development, engineering students and faculty worked for four years in Alagoas with its citizens in an industrial development project.

Contract

The project began in June, 1964, after SF State had entered into a contract with the AID to work in Brazil. It ended officially in January, 1968. Thomas Zilka, professor of engineering, was director of the project.

"Our purpose was to establish small industry in the area," Zilka said.

"This entailed setting-up small companies with local capital. These companies were to employ local citizens and produce goods that would be distributed and used in the surrounding area."

A team of Brazilian and American engineers and businessmen, ranging, in number from six to 22, was involved in Project ASA (Aid from San Francisco State College to Alagoas).

Students from both countries worked as junior staff members, completing market and natural resource surveys, helping decide what products would be produced, and designing plants and factories to produce them.

Most SF State students worked during the summer, though some graduate students stayed on all year.

Industries Established

"We brought about the establishment of three industries that are set and in production now," Zilka said.

"There are an egg and poultry producing plant, a steel structures plant that produces roofing materials, and a concrete prefabricated building company which can produce the materials for low-cost public housing and schools."

Three other companies, for which ASA laid the groundwork, are in the process of building facilities. There are a brick factory, a cement producing plant, and a foundry to manufacture and repair refining equipment for Alagoas' main agricultural product, sugar.

Twelve Brazilian students attended classes at SF State and made numerous field trips to study American industry.

Three of these students have since set up programs in Alagoas to improve agriculture which hopefully will stimulate new industry.

Zilka considers ASA "an unqualified success."

"We have succeeded in having the industry completely run, staffed and paid for by Brazilians."

Bayview Health Center -- quality treatment for area's marginal income families

By Tom Newton

The Hunters Point-Bayview Community Health Center is operated on the idea that marginal and low income families have the right to the quality of treatment that more affluent families enjoy.

The health service is not a clinic or hospital and does not offer treatment. Instead, its biggest task is referring people to proper medical facilities.

Dr. Arthur H. Coleman is the center's director. He also is a lawyer and has been a community leader in Hunters Point for 20 years.

The center, located at 5818 Third St., is funded by a $705,000 grant, projected to total $5 million over a five-year period.

On The Hill

"There are people sitting up on the hill here who have been sick for a long time, who don't know what they are entitled to," said Louise Williams, supervisor of several health teams that contact persons needing help.

"Most people living in Hunters Point came directly from the South," she said.

It is "not uncommon" for health service officials to contact persons unaware that are entitled to Medicare or other medical benefits, according to Miss Williams.

"We try to remove all the barriers so that health will become a concern," she said.

The health center arranges for babysitters, housekeepers and transportation in an effort to stimulate people to obtain medical checks.

"We've got to fight off folklore medicine."

Health Education

"We're trying to get people on their feet so then we can teach them health education," Miss Williams said.

"Housing and health are the last two barriers of discrimination yet to fall in this country," Dr. Coleman said.

"Through this program we hope to meet the challenge by changing the life style of poor people as it relates to health."

Other services offered by the health center are nutritional instruction, work with schools in the community to upgrade dental health programs, immunization against common diseases, giving psychological help on group levels and legal assistance.

The health center officially will be dedicated Nov. 24.

Convocation bares issues of strike

(Continued from Page 1)

Ethnic Studies.

The full 43-member Senate then accompanied Smith, other administrators, faculty and students to the Trustee meeting in Los Angeles Monday.

In addition to reopening the school, the Trustees ordered Smith to use police to enforce order and told Smith not to negotiate with student protestors "except through the ordinary channels of communication and decision-making at the college."

Both Smith and the faculty expressed disappointment with the Trustees' stand, although Smith agreed the school should be opened.

Richard Axen, chairman of the higher education department, summed up the sentiments of most faculty members at a Tuesday meeting.

"This has become a real battle for power," Axen said.

"Reagan is trying to nip in the bud student power, faculty power and black power all at once.

"He sees this as a fundamental battleground. Either we become somewhat united or we will have no real power to take on those forces against us."

Then Smith delivered his "State of the Campus" address Tuesday, urging a 90-day moratorium on student protest and stating the hope for a real community of all campus concerns to deal with the problems at hand.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Chancellor and presidents of California state colleges asked on Nov. 20 for more money to improve education for minority and disadvantaged students.

They made the request in a resolution addressed to the legislature and to Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The request came one day after the Reagan adminsitration told the University of California and state colleges to cut back sharply on requests for more money next year.

Cowboys and faces

From Cassavettes to Warhol --the S.F. Film Festival was blessed with fine productions

By David Wallace

The recent San Francisco Film Festival was blessed with a fine selection of films of many genres.

Among the most interesting were the three movies that featured varying degrees of improvisation: "Faces" by John Cassavettes, "Weekend" by Jean-Luc Godard and "Lonesome Cowboys" by Andy Warhol.

"Faces" concerns an evening in the life of a middle-aged, upper class Los Angeles couple. The husband thinks of nothing but sex and and the wife thinks of anything but sex. He spends the night with a friendly and emotionally exhausted call girl while the wife spends the night with a young Hollywood male that she and her friends picked up.

Although "Faces" was 95 percent scripted, the characters are so intimately and delicately revealed that the film seems to be an improvisation, if not a documentary.

Cassavettes, better known as an actor than a director, elicited excellent performances from every member of the cast. Even the secondary characters are more believable and more effective than characters in most films.

The result in "Faces" is a devastating portrait of Los Angeles businessmen, wives and call girls. It is devoid of traditional cliches and crudeness and has a realism unattainable in most Hollywood movies.

Godard's Latest

Jean-Luc Godard's latest release, "Weekend" is a film that raises numerous questions about the nature of a film.

"Weekend" is the story of a young, upper class couple who leave Paris for a weekend in order to be with the girl's father as he dies, to ensure he doesn't change his will.

The couple becomes caught up in a guerrilla revolution, being led by hippies. Consequently, the couple spends days wandering around the countryside outside of Paris.

"Weekend" is rife with examples of Godard's brand of humor and politics. In their wanderings, the Parisian couple comes across Alice from "Alice In Wonderland," and she answers their questions with ambiguous quotations.

"What kind of movie is this." complains the hero.

"All you meet are sick people."

"Well you shouldn't have taken the part," his wife replies.

After a while, "Weekend" becomes hard to watch. As France degenerates into violent anarchy, so does the film. The camera sits down and watches the actors perform one trivial, unorganized action after the other until the projector runs out of film.

All Stops Pulled

Most Andy Warhol films are shot in one day, but when it came to making "Lonesome Cowboys," Warhol and his crew pulled out all the stops. It was made during a period of four days.

It would be misleading to discuss the film in terms of a plot, but the first half does have a semblance of a story.

Viva, who plays a local landowner, is walking down the main street of a western town with her nurse. They are assaulted by a band of five homosexual cowboys, four of them brothers.

Later, the cowboys ride to Viva's ranch and rape her and the nurse. When the transvestite sheriff is called in the film becomes a succession of unrelated scenes.

"Lonesome Cowboys" comes close to being totally improvised. Most of the scenes consist of two characters set before the camera and made to talk to each other.

The viewer is treated to an erotic fight between three of the brothers and to no less than two scenes in which Viva seduces one of the cowboys—once while she describes to him the beauty of the Catholic Benediction.

The advantages and disadvantages of improvisation are clearly evident in "Lonesome Cowboys." Although there are several sections in the film during which nothing happens, there also are moments of comedy brought on by a lack of organization. The technique is also a bit frightening at times as the strong characters play on the weaknesses of the others.

Bob and Barbara of "The Lamb"

The Lamb's 'tender voice'--skilled musicians and an original product

By Ted Rabinowitsh

"Gave thee such a tender voice
Making all the vales rejoice!
Little Lamb who made thee
Dost thou know who made thee"
William Blake

It is refreshing to see skilled musicians turn out an original product. "The Lamb" is composed of Bob and Barbara, two talented people who have come through with a synthesis of classical, jazz and folk music.

They are appearing at the Orion Coffee House, 40 Cedar Way in San Francisco, every Thursday and Saturday at 9:30 until Nov. 30.

The Lamb plays guitars with a pick-up connected to a huge amplifier. Barbara plays rhythm and Bob plays lead. He has a technical mastery of the guitar that greatly enhances the quality of their songs.

Barbara does all the singing. It is sometimes hard to hear the words because she does not enunciate clearly enough, but the total effect comes through anyway. She has good control of her voice. She sustains notes for a long time, builds to a climax and then eases off.

They constantly nod their heads up and down and back and forth, keeping a silent communication going while they sing and play their music.

Bob's head looks like it's hanging on a stick, bobbing around with his mouth open.

These people are really "into" their music. When they play they are "spaced out," oblivious to everything but the music they are creating.

The Lamb has been together about two years. They live together, along with their manager and Bob's wife and baby.

"Yesterday is Tomorrow," one of their best songs, has Bob playing high harmonics while Barbara plays a succession of very low bass notes. At times, Bob's guitar sounds like an organ.

One eerie piece is "The Phantom Fair":

"So I'll see you most naturally
When I close my eyes
See you in the skies
At the Phantom Fair."

It is really far out. The guitars sound like the soundtrack from a Dracula movie.

Another song, "You Seem to be Floating Away," sounds like a combination of Bach's "Lute Prelude," Jefferson Airplane's "White Rabbit" and Lecuona's "Malaguena."

Unearthly things fly, shriek in 'Dark of Moon'

By Carol Corville

In the "Dark of the Moon" unearthly things flew, hovered and shrieked across SF State's Main Auditorium stage recently in a dramatic recreation of the legend of Barbara Allen.

The production, written by Richardson and Berney, and staged by Stuart Chenoweth, was pure Halloween entertainment.

As a drama of supernatural and down-to-earth fluff "Moon" was pictorially done.

The lighting design and scenes design, by Robert Segrin and Charles Berliner, respectively, was lyrical and haunting in the Old Baldy witch scenes, with violet-lighted mountains hovering beneath hunks of shaggy hanging moss.

The story of Barbara Allen—the village girl who marries a witch boy turned human—is sad. Action swings between the wild eeriness of the supernatural and the corn-drinking humor of Barbara's staunch, God-and devil-fearing village folk.

The two witches, who consider John (the witch boy) their own plaything, have trouble in mind for the unfortunate girl, and she gets it all through the play.

Warring Forces

Barbara, caught between the two warring forces symbolized by her two warring lovers—John, the lithe, mistlike witch boy, and Marvin Hudgens, the earthly, lustful men—attempts to choose the unearthly. In the end it costs her not only her baby, born a witch, but her life and love as well.

Pegge Ann May as the very earthy Barbara Allen, unmarried but expecting at the start of the play, is a great performer.

Ron Stark as John and Jerry Bendickson as Marvin are set in a juxtaposition of unnatural versus earthly.

Stark, as the eagle - riding witch, seems to embody the spirit of air and the supernatural in his ballet-like movements.

Bendickson, comes on as heavy, earth-touching and real as Stark seems unreal. Both were truly fine in their performances.

The old home folk image was carried off delightfully by several performers. Miss Metcalf, by Kathy Beliz, and Uncle Smelicoe, by Tom Van Buren, are the first who come to mind.

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Vinnie, Montreal quasi-hippie, free to do 'A Great Big Thing'

An "inside" film about "the problems of youth" (as opposed to an "outside" film like "The Graduate") is "A Great Big Thing," written by Terence Heffernan and directed by Eric Till.

It is a comic but somewhat sad story focusing on a Montreal quasi-hippie named Vinnie.

Vinnie is free. He doesn't work and he doesn't go to school, but he hustles.

When a straight friend wants to buy some "spanish fly," Vinnie mixes some seasoning and sells it to his friend for $50. "A new batch, just in from Puerto Rico."

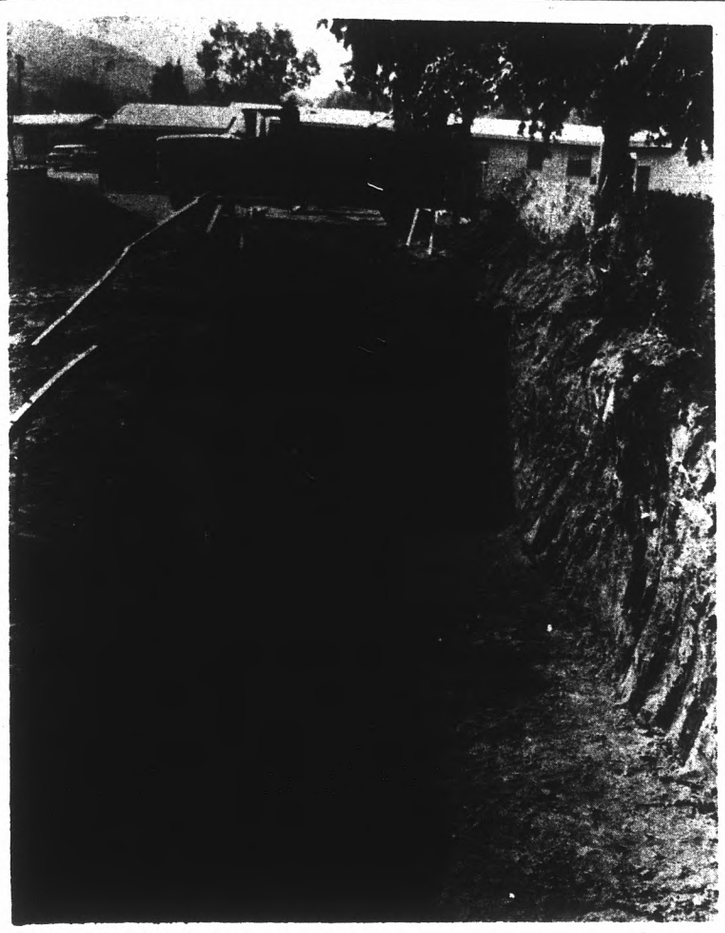
And why does he want money? To impress an old girlfriend.

Like Rooks in "Chappaqua," Vinnie is addicted to liquor, and becomes obnoxious and deceitful at the prospect of a double scotch on the rocks.

But Vinnie is not all bad. He's a writer, even though he doesn't write anymore. And his character gains appeal through a keen analytical mind.

Vinnie believes that someday he will become a 20th century martyr. He declares to an eight-year-old girl:

"But they won't crucify me. They'll have to do something more modern. Like run me over with a truck. And then, many years later, when the dogma and ritual of my religion have been established, people will have to make the sign of the truck."



Students go a long way to dig up the past.

STUDENTS' 'RACE WITH BULLDOZER'

By Gary Higgins

A group of SF State archaeology students are engaged in a race against bulldozers of Bay Area business and government.

The students, members of the voluntary Archaeology Survey, have spent several weekends "digging up past history" of ancient California Indian tribes.

But business and government are on their heels. New buildings from expanding Bay Area business and industry and new roads from the California Department of Highways are threatening to destroy or bury the sites of the old Indian tribes before the survey can excavate them.

"Once the site is destroyed," survey member Charles Slaymaker said, "it widens the gap on fundamental records for all time."

Recorded History

Since the Indians have no recorded history, "the artifacts that we excavate from these sites are the only means archaeologists have for reconstructing the culture of these Indians," Slaymaker said.

One recent case in point was the survey's encounter with Pacific Telephone Company.

The company erected a building 15 years ago over part of the site of an ancient Indian dwelling in Ignacio, in northern Marin County.

Recently, the telephone company began excavating in the middle of the site for an extension of the building.

Members of the survey were distressed at the imminent disappearance of the site. The students appealed to company executives, the company relented and the students began digging.

Artifacts found in Ignacio are significant to archaeologists as "time markers."

Artifacts

Depending on the level at which they were found, the artifacts define the period in which the Indians—probably forerunners of the Coast Miwok tribe—lived at the settlement.

Other artifacts found by the survey at the site include bones of deer, elk and sea otters, various human bones and a relatively intact human skeleton.

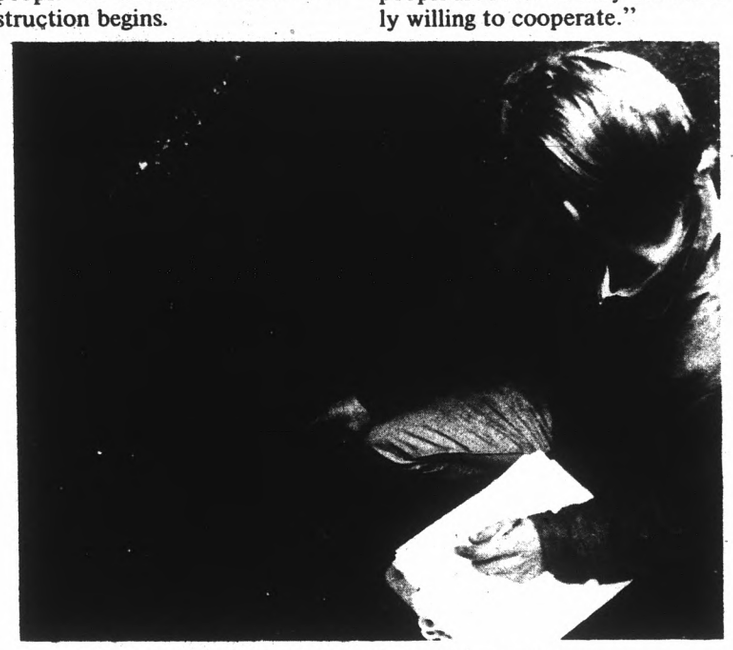
Sometimes the survey crew is not so fortunate.

"Many times the sites are built on or paved over before we have a chance to contact those involved," Slaymaker said.

"If we can get a map of future highways, we can contact those people in advance before construction begins.

"For example, if a highway is to be built between Alvarado and Newark and we get word of this in advance, we can survey the proposed route before construction begins. If a site is found, we can then approach the local or state government and request funds for excavating the site," Slaymaker said.

"We find that when the right people are reached they are usually willing to cooperate."



SF State archaeology student points to artifact uncovered during recent archaeological exploration.

Encounters-- for people who want to trust one another

By Veda Federighi

"Encounters are for normal people," said Dr. Janette Rainwater, clinical psychologist at the campus Counseling Center.

"Encounters are for people who want to learn how to be closer, to trust one another. We are all social isolates in a way—our society makes us that way."

The encounter is a development of gestalt psychology currently shaking up some of the Freudian old guard. The new technique tends to the unorthodox, emphasizing "here and now" rather than "then and there" of traditional psychoanalytic methods.

"Although my training was conservative, I can't help but be excited by the results of encounters," Dr. Rainwater said. She recently gave a series of lectures to the psychiatric department at Berkeley's Herrick Hospital on her experience as an encounter leader.

"I've seen breakthroughs more dramatic than anything in group counseling," she said.

Encounters

Dr. Rainwater began her work in encounters when she came to SF State two years ago. A graduate of Birmingham-Southern, a four-year institution in Alabama, she moved to California in 1964.

Dr. Rainwater has written children's storybooks, "The Dragon in a Wagon" and "Vision," which explains to adolescents the physiology, psychology and aesthetics of eyesight. Her special interest is photojournalism, "because you see a lot of people."

The Counseling Center staff was the first campus group to "encounter." After the success of the first experiment, Dr. Rainwater was asked to lead several other encounters of students already involved in group counseling.

However, encounters differ from group counseling in concept and method. The size of an encounter group tends to be small, from eight to 16 people, and the sessions last up to 24 hours.

In A Garage

An encounter can take place in one day or stretch over several smaller sessions in a weekend. It can happen at a quiet country retreat or in someone's garage.

Punctuating her conversation with gestures, Dr. Rainwater described one encounter in her home: "As people arrived, they were told that until everyone had come, the usual cocktail party nonsense was forbidden. The only conversation allowed was non-verbal.

"Some people just couldn't take it," Dr. Rainwater said.

"They turned their backs on the whole group, looking out at the view through the picture window or studiously examining the book titles on the shelves that lined the room."

Sensual awareness exercises are often used to get conversation underway. Participants are offered strange objects to touch, taste and smell.

Then deep-breathing exercises "move everyone to a sensory awareness of each part of the body," Dr. Rainwater said.

"The insight gained from an encounter is different from that of group counseling," Dr. Rainwater said.

'Gut Level'

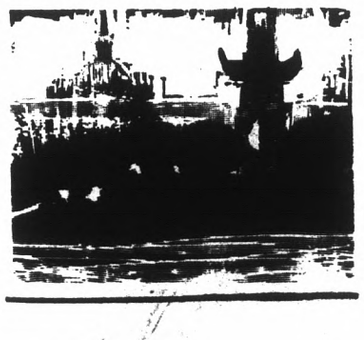
"Encounters are at a kinesthetic, gut level. In group counseling, you can and often must write down your inner revelation, or you won't remember it.

"An encounter is not a mind-level trip," Dr. Rainwater said.

Insights in an encounter are experiential. Unfinished business in the past often is recalled and "relived" by a person "now mentally and emotionally mature enough to handle it."

"I've seen adults become a five-year-old boy lost in a department store," Dr. Rainwater said.

"I've seen them relive in the present the terror of the past. Except now they can constructively deal with it—they know mother eventually will come for them."



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Commuters: no relief for crowded muni

A warning to hassled commuters on the M-car—there is no relief in sight to alleviate crowded Muni conditions.

The municipal railway system, which has served SF State students since 1912, has no plans to add more cars to the already overburdened route, according to railway officials.

The M-car runs past SF State every eight minutes during rush hours, and every 10 minutes thereafter.

Escape from M-car crowding and jostling is available, but only through time-consuming alternatives.

The weary commuter can take either the K or L streetcars, and transfer on 19th Ave. to any bus going toward the college.

The M-car refugee can also take any streetcar going to the West Portal Terminal and transfer to the Parkmerced (17) bus.

If the commuter should take a wrong streetcar, he should merely ride the streetcar to its eventual destination, which will either be the West Portal Terminal or the East Bay Terminal near Market St., and transfer to an appropriate bus or streetcar.

Aches, cold? Take a blood test may be Hong Kong flu

So you missed a few days of class, stayed at home in bed and told your friends you have the Hong Kong flu—this fall's favorite name for influenza.

Well, maybe you really were hit by A2/Hong Kong/68, as it is medically termed, but "it's impossible to tell without doing tests on the blood itself" if you have it, according to Evelyn Ballard, assistant medical director of the SF State Student Health Center.

The symptoms of Hong Kong flu resemble those of other flu-like illnesses. The invalid may experience muscular aches and pains, respiratory difficulties—such as a cold, a cough, or a sore throat—headaches, vomiting and diarrhea, and a rise in temperature.

The only difference between Hong Kong and other flus can be found in the blood—a new strain of influenza virus, isolated in the July outbreak of influenza in Hong Kong.

New Strain

Discovery of a new strain of flu virus occurs every few years, and the then existing vaccines give only limited protection.

The development of a new monovalent vaccine against A2/Hong Kong/68 will take a considerable period of time, and only a limited number of doses initially will be available.

A Public Health Service advisory committee recommends that available vaccines be given only to persons "at high risk of mortality or with severe complications as a result of influenza."

"If you feel you have the flu, go to bed," Dr. Ballard said.

There are specific medications that help. Pennicillin itself, however, is not necessary unless complications arise.

If your condition worsens, contact a doctor, "but in most instances this illness subsides in a few days," the doctor said.

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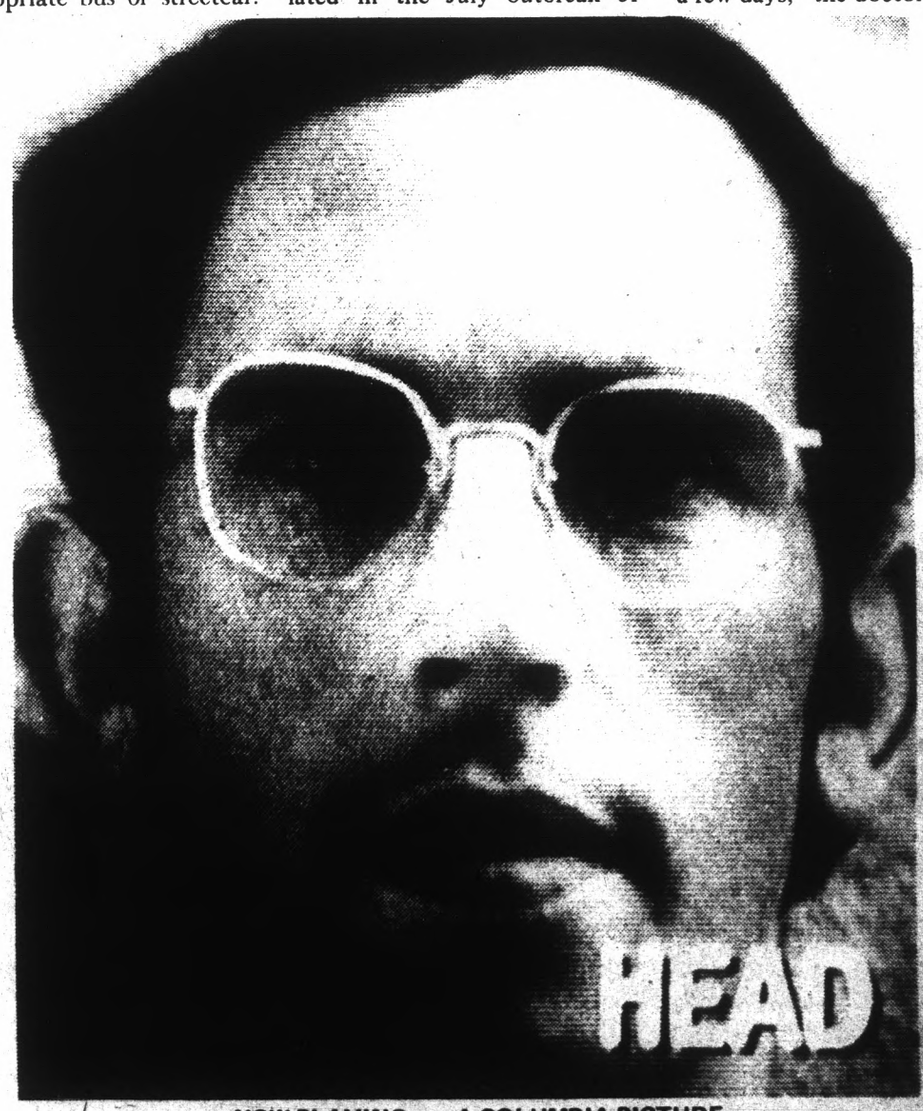

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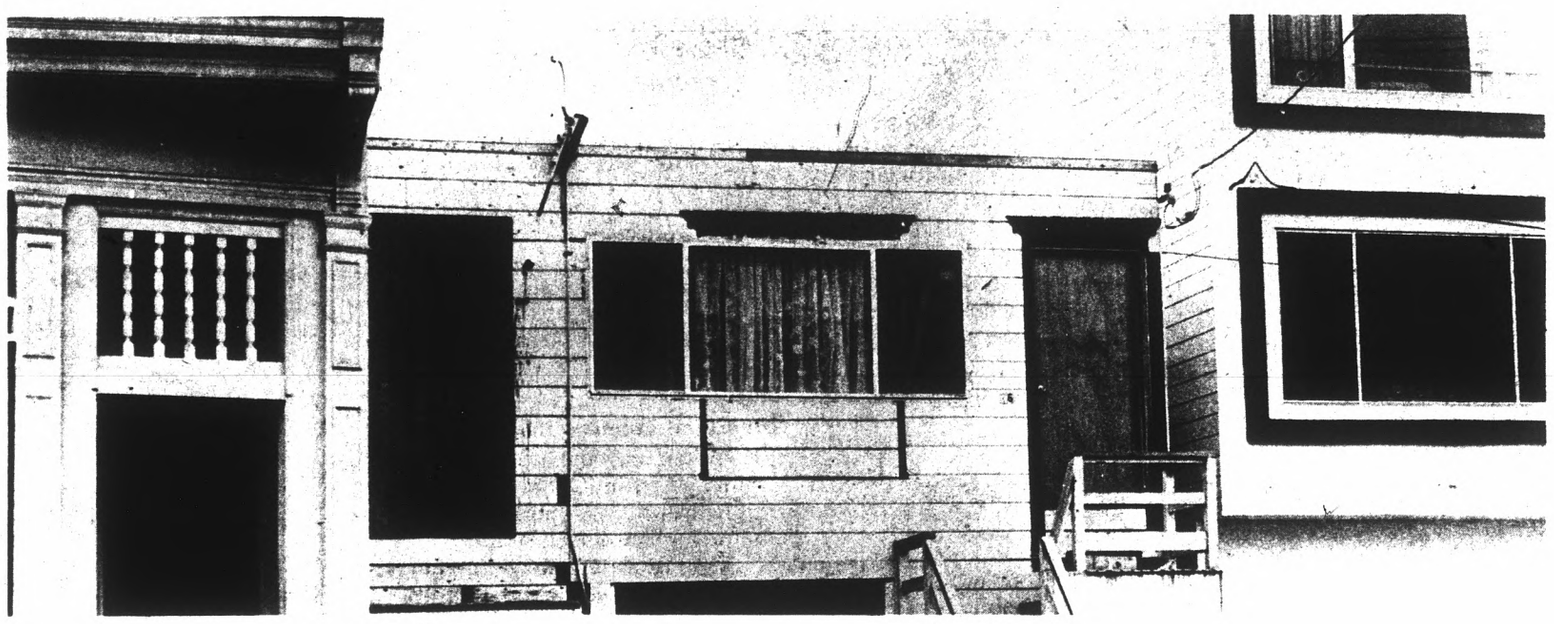


This house is damp, gloomy—poor housing is a big problem in the Mission.

Mission woman seeks employment to clothe and feed her children.

San Francisco's immense, aging, and economically poor Mission District stands at the threshold of becoming a ghetto.

The predominantly Spanish-speaking, low-cost housing, and low-income community is plagued with acute language, education, employment, and housing problems as it slowly reaches its saturation point.

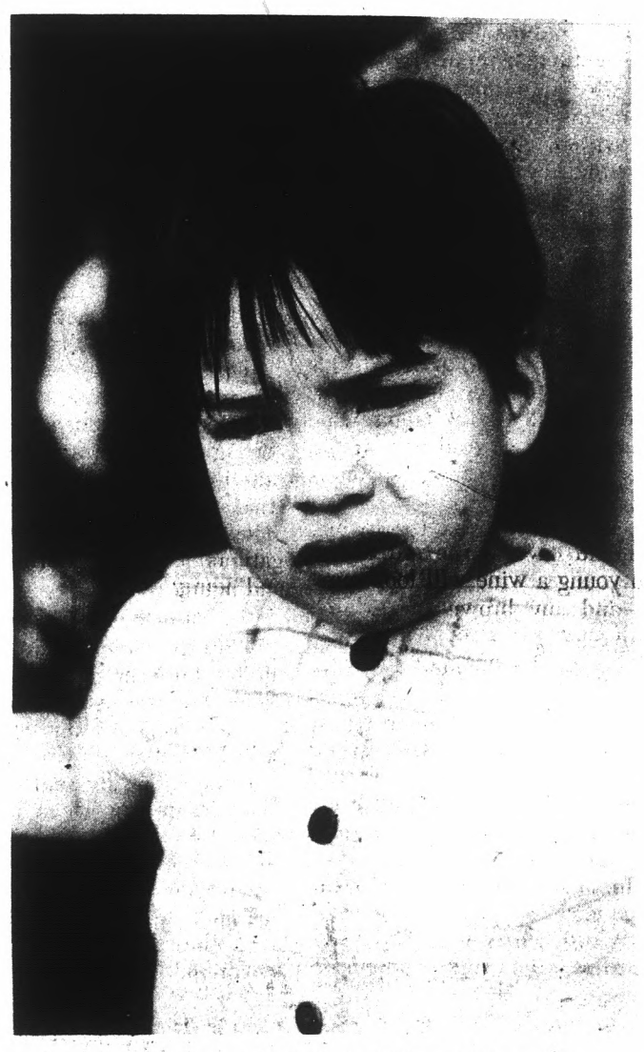
The people yearn for more and better housing, schools, jobs, teachers, and bi-lingual education. They look to the newly-formed Mission Coalition to drag the community out of its ghastly dilemma.

The community for too long has endured the hardships of poverty conditions.

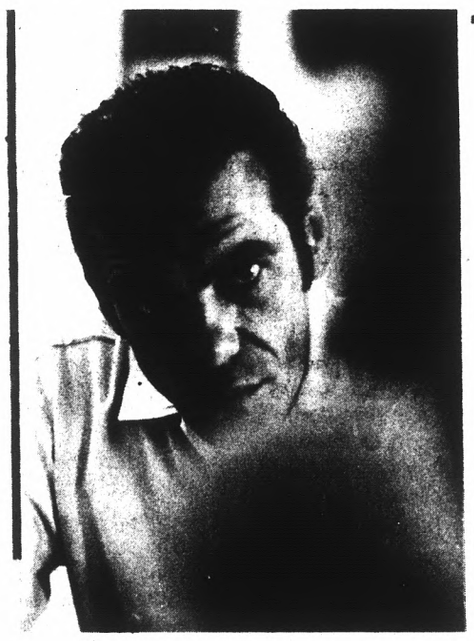
"It's our fight now and we're going to do it together," a frustrated Ben Martinez, Coalition president, remarked.

For the depressed Mission people the time for political action has come. The time for a new beginning is now or never.

End of series



A bleak future for Mission's children—"Why me?"

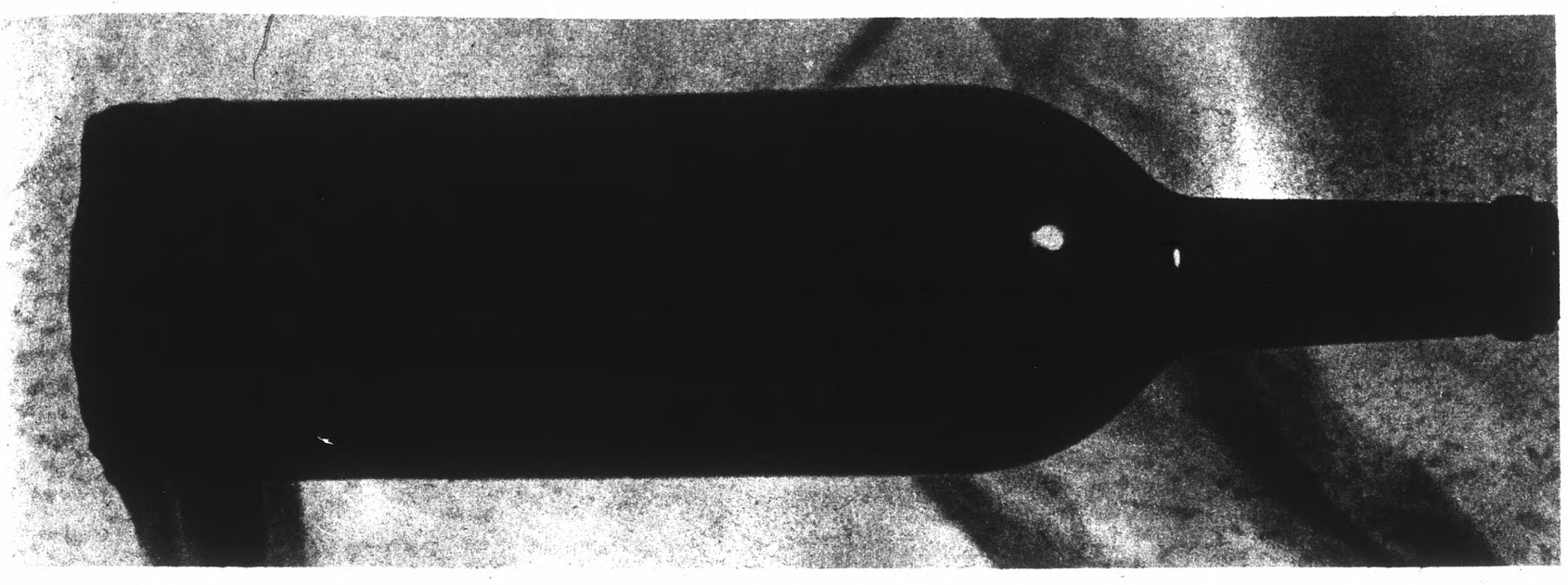


"Mister, I need a job, just anything"—

The Mission Coalition, comprised of 65 community organizations, is striving to solve its language, education, employment, and housing problems.

A young Mission girl receptionist because of the efforts of the Mission Youth Opportunity Center.

Overcoming a language barrier; more bi-lingual classes for the Spanish-speaking is what is needed.



SF State student decries 'myth' of Africa: 'friendly, helpful people everywhere I went'

"It's a myth that Africa is a dark, mysterious, dangerous continent. Everywhere I went I found friendly people, black and white, who wanted to help me," said Dave Kleinberg.

Kleinberg, an SF State student, recently returned from a summer-long trip to Africa.

Kleinberg, 25, is a senior in International Relations. He went to Africa alone this summer and travelled from Egypt down the eastern coast to South Africa.

In Capetown he witnessed a student sit-in on a university campus, which came after the university had hired its first black lecturer and the government had forced the administration to fire him.

"Sixty or seventy per cent of the student body is sympathetic to the cause," several students told Kleinberg.

But, said Kleinberg, "the students were not protesting discrimination. They were just against government intervention in the University."

People should "go to Africa for the people and the beauty—not the night life and museums," Kleinberg said.

"It was like a romance: the Pyramids, traveling deck class up the Nile, Kilimanjaro, Victoria Falls and smiling black faces in the countryside."

When Kleinberg identified himself as American he was able to talk to blacks and whites.

"They are not worried about the political side of the race issue—it's been that way for so long," Kleinberg said.

"The main black complaint is economic. They only want equal pay for equal work."

"I thought white South Africans were the most defensive people I ever met. They tried so hard to show me their side—the 'good' side of everything.

To justify apartheid the whites kept talking about the mess the independent African countries are in racially," Kleinberg said.

Kleinberg travelled mostly by hitchhiking. "In all countries drivers stopped for me and often took me to their homes for dinner and for the night."

Asian Population

Kleinberg, surprised by the apparently large Asian population in most of the countries, believes Arabian Africa is very "middle east," and found "a great contrast between black and white Africa."

"The blacks in Africa are just emerging—like here. In Tanzania, for instance, there is much emphasis on self-reliance," Kleinberg said.

"The biggest problem in the black countries is that the people are now politically independent but still economically dependent on the big American and European industries there.

"In South Africa it's the opposite. The blacks are well-dressed and economically independent but not politically.

"But they never say that the blacks in other countries are not as good as they are, although they are poorer," Kleinberg said.

"Apartheid is a very complex and difficult situation—there are two separate worlds. The blacks come from a tribal background and they often go back to it.

"In Zambia there are 73 different tribes speaking six languages. It's hard to develop a national feeling."

In South Africa Kleinberg saw the "best standard of living of any white man in the world. There is so much European motivation to work and produce and they are becoming more self-sufficient all the time—more than any other African country."

WINE IS A WONDERFUL THING

By Carol Corville

"Wine, ah! Wine is a wonderful thing," Charles Curtis murmured as he leaned back in his armchair with a goblet of the stuff.

Wine is one of Curtis' favorite subjects. He is a cherubic, amply-proportioned man in his late 30s, and writes a column for magazines called, "Food, Wine and Leisure Time."

Well-traveled and well-read, Curtis lives in his San Francisco home within view of the Bay. When he is not out shopping for ingredients for a gourmet dish, he may more often than not be found in his garden cherishing a glass of fine wine.

Sherry 'Unique'

"Sherries are unique," Curtis said, twirling his glass. "Of all wines, they are most universally known and liked. Perhaps that's why I like them.

"Here," he said, and held his goblet of wine up to the light. "Look—is it clear? Good wine is never cloudy. And look at the color. This is a sherry, so that's why it's amber.

"Now if this were a red wine, it should have a true red color. Too young a wine will look purple—and any brown means it's been exposed to the air," Curtis said.

'A Refresher'

He went into his house and returned, carrying a small glass. In it, a tiny apricot bobbed up and down.

"Champagne and fruit—One of my favorites. Great refresher on a hot day."

He again stretched back in his armchair.

"White wines never should be colorless," he said. "Some are gold, some are honey-colored—It all depends on the wine."

Curtis explained how a "wine-lover tastes it":

"First, for fragrance: twirl the glass between your thumb and finger. Sniff. Now, the aroma, that's the grape smell. Sniff again. The bouquet, that's the smell it gathers during fermentation and aging.

Crushing Grapes

"Sip the wine. Hold it in your mouth for a moment. Swallow it, enjoy the aftertaste."

He took a sip, and gazed out across the Bay.

"You know," he said, "the only real way to enjoy wine is in your own good time. Wine should always be savored."

"In some parts of the world," he said, "they still crush grapes with their bare feet. That's real devotion."

S.F.'s Suicide Prevention Center : a race with death threats 1400 times each month

By Petra Fischer

The red telephone rings. "Suicide Prevention Center, may I help you?"

On the other end of the line someone breathes heavily and tries to speak. The caller has taken an overdose of sleeping tablets, and rapidly is slipping away.

While one of the center's volunteers tries to keep in touch with him, a second volunteer contacts police and an ambulance. And, once more, the San Francisco Suicide Prevention Center attempts to win the race with death.

The center, 1400 times a month, answers calls from people who need help, and "enables them to reach the help they need," according to center officials.

'Contemplation'

About 80 percent of the calls "are from people who are just contemplating suicide." The volunteers try to reassure and comfort them, and refer them to whatever agency or consultant is best fitted to handle their particular problems.

The remainder of the calls, two or three a day, are persons on the edge of death.

Bernard Mayes, a 38-year-old Briton, founded the center in 1962 to help cope with San Francisco's high suicide rate.

Every four hours someone in San Francisco attempts suicide and every tenth attempt is successful. For every ten suicides per 100,000 residents nationally, San Francisco has 29.

SF Leads

It has not yet been possible to determine why San Francisco is heading national suicide figures, center officials said. Some people blame Golden Gate Bridge, but bridge leaps account for only 2 percent of the more than 200 suicides yearly in San Francisco.

Others speculate on the city's high turnover in residents, or its disproportionate share of older people (12.6 percent of San Francisco's population is more than 65 years old, compared to the national figure of 9 percent).

"It is true that suicides appear more frequently among people having reached their 50s," said Marian Kalkman, secretary at the center, "but that alone does not explain the cause for San Francisco's high suicide rate."

Cross-Section

The center receives calls from a cross-section of the community.

Statistics show that more women than men attempt suicide, but that more men succeed (128 men compared to 90 women in 1967).

The percentage of suicides among whites is the highest, among Negroes the lowest. Suicides committed by orientals are increasing.

Mayes noted that the number of suicide calls goes up before holidays, and before people go on vacation. "When everybody else has a good time, you feel worse," he explained.

General Hopelessness

Mayes is surprised that suicides in general increase slowly. "There exist so many pressures to boost the number—the world situation, for instance, and general hopelessness. But we think we provide relief."

The center is open 24 hours a day, and receives about one call every hour. Since 1967 it has been the busiest center of its kind in the nation.

The telephones are manned by 120 volunteers—two on duty at a time. The center also employs a full time administrative staff of three, and at least two professional volunteers.

The center is autonomous and supported by community grants and private donations. Firms, foundations, and agencies offer free services. Yellow Cab, for example dispatches more than 50 cabs a month to rescue potential suicides.

Limited enrollment

The number of students to be admitted to SF State in the spring has been limited to 2,000 due to an overextended budget this semester.

"The two reasons for the overextended budget are that students are taking more units this semester, and we admitted a larger number of students because we felt the new draft law would take many of the graduates," said Charles Stone, Dean of Admissions.

"The draft law didn't, though," Stone said.

Applications for spring, 1969, have not been taken since Sept. 30. For spring, 1968, applications were taken well into October, with about 3300 being accepted.

Stone estimates that of the 2,000 accepted applications for spring, 1969, only about 1,200 will enroll, "which is as many as the college can handle."

More than 3,000 applications for spring have been returned and all those who applied after Aug. 20 were told they may have their application fees returned.

Stone believes that after next semester "the budget will balance" and SF State will accept "the usual number of new students" in fall, 1969.

The typical student and the atypic campus

The "typical" college student usually comes straight from high school, lives on or near campus and graduates after four or five years. But SF State is not a "typical" college.

For instance, last year only 1006 freshmen (about half) had just graduated from high school.

About 75 per cent of SF State's students are juniors (with an average age of 23.2), seniors (25.2 years) and graduates (29.5 years). The average freshman in 1967 was 19.4 years old and the average for sophomores was 21.8 years.

It is interesting to note that the sophomore class is the smallest—about half the size of the freshman class and one-fourth the junior class.

Average Age

The average age of all undergraduates is 23.2 years. For all students here the average is 25 years.

More than 1300 students last year were veterans, and, in spite of the draft the sex ratio was 51 per cent men to 49 per cent women.

In 1965, 28.8 percent of the student body was married. This figure is even more impressive when compared to the 1961 figure of 20.1 per cent. According to the latest study the percentage of married in each class is: freshmen, 5.7 per cent; sophomores, 13.7 per cent; juniors, 21.7 per cent; seniors, 31.0 per cent, and graduates 50.8 per cent.

Eighty-eight per cent of all students in 1961 commuted to SF State—more than one-fourth of these lived 15 miles or more away. Most commuted from somewhere in the Bay Area.

California Residents

16,138 students last year were California residents. Students from other states totaled 828, and there were 545 foreign students.

The English Department has the largest number of undergraduate majors. The next most popular majors are psychology, history, sociology and arts.

Education outranks all other graduate fields, but English, business administration and psychology all have large enrollments. Almost one-half of SF State graduate students are unclassified.

Most of the 4000 part-time students attending SF State (six units or less) are wage-earners. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the full-time students work full or part-time.

Kent view of invasion

George Kent has an easy way of speaking.

Sitting in his well-lighted office in the Humanities building, Kent related his feelings about the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in August and the feelings of eastern Europeans in general. Kent was in Budapest, Hungary, when the invasion occurred.

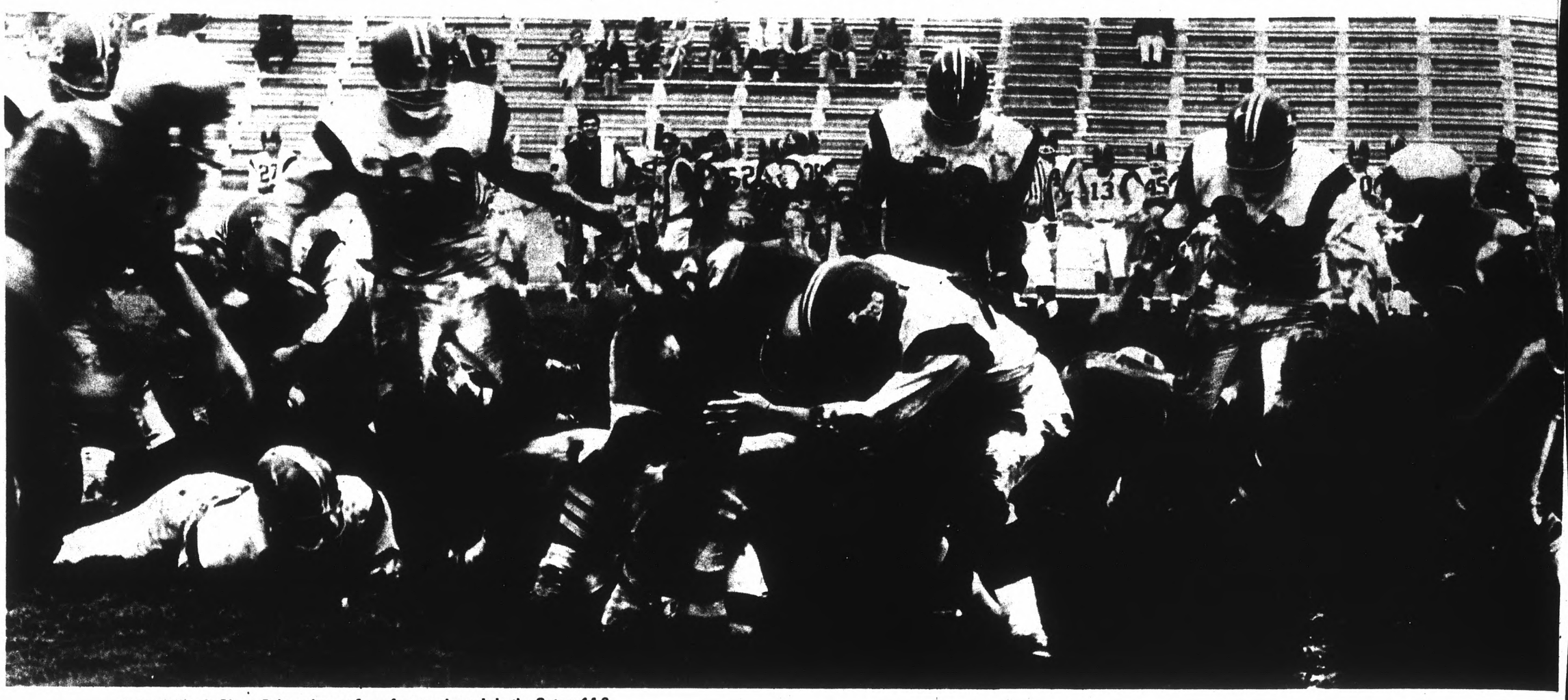
Kent, an instructor of international relations here, was told of the invasion by Hungarian friends. There is no western news service in Budapest, he said, "except for the secretive shortwave radios."

"The invasion of Czechoslovakia looked like the opening acts of violence during the Hungarian crisis of 1956," Kent said.

Hungarians were "very concerned" and "nervous" over the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia, as bullet pockmarks on walls served as reminders of the 1956 crisis.

"In purely military terms, the invasion showed clearly that hereafter the case strategy will lean to swift, lightning operations, where the victims don't have a chance to react," Kent said.

Kent believes in the "new" military strategy of the quick sever, and cited the failure of slow acting, cumbersome United States military strategy in Vietnam.



Gator fullback Glenn Baker plunges for a few tough yards in the Gators 14-6 Homecoming win over Southern Oregon. The 5-7, 198 pound junior has been named most valuable back and is the team's leading rusher and scorer. Photos by Dennis DeSilva

Nevada Wolfpack strikes hard, Gator offense doesn't score

By Glenn Schwarz

They said that Reno was a good place to "get away from it all."

SF State's football team hopes that this Saturday's trip to beautiful downtown Long Beach is more therapeutic.

The Gators thought the game against University of Nevada would get their minds off the student strike back home. But, the Gators' offensive continued their own strike–against consistency and proficiency.

The result was a 21-7 Gator loss.

The win was the first in Far Western Conference play for the Wolf Pack, who finished 1-4-1 in conference play. The Gators finished in third place with a 3-3 RWC record (5-4 overall).

Humboldt Wins

Humboldt State won the FWC with a 6-0 mark.

Saturday at 8 p.m. the Gators will find themselves up against a good Cal State Long Beach team, despite its' poor 2-7 record.

The 49ers did defeat Texas at El Paso, 22-21, but lost to small college powers Northern Arizona, UC Santa Barbara, Santa Clara and Texas A&I.

Throw A Lot

They throw a lot, as well they should. They boast an All-American end in sensational Junior Billy Parks, who led the nation in receptions last year.

Quarterback Dave Merrill can really whing the ball and he has another target in All-Coast tight end Barry Waters. The Long Beach club has a host of talented backs to complement their passing, but they prefer to concentrate on an aerial game.

The 49ers lose games when their offense leaves the field and the porous defense unsuccessfully makes their appearance.

The Gators, on the other hand, lose games when their bumbling, fumbling offense tries to move the ball. Coach Vic Rowen knew nothing could compare with last year's incredible offensive machine, but the comedown to this year is ridiculous.

Passers Differ

Last year quarterback Bob Toledo completed 211 passes for 3513 yards and 45 TD's. This year's starting signal caller, Butch Whyburn, has completed 82 for 1059 yards and 5 TD's.

Last year the Gators didn't need much of a rushing attack, but this year when the needed it, it was even less effective.

The only running game the Gators did show was centered around gutty fullback Glenn Baker, who is the team's leading rusher and scorer with 337 yards and six touchdowns. Baker has been named the Gator's most valuable back.

The Gators have fumbled an unbelievable 40 times this year. Fumbles played a major part in the loss to Nevada.

Whyburn fumbled on the Gator 15 before the fans had a chance to settle in their seats. The Wolf Pack scored three plays later.

Big Break

The Gators got a big break in the second quarter when tackle Rich Smith pounced on a Wolf Pack fumbled punt in the end zone for the lone SF score.

The Nevadans blocked a Kim Grimm punt in the thrid quarter and took over on the Gator 20-yard line. They scored on an end around on the first play.

The Wolf Pack wrapped things up with a little more than two minutes remaining with a 26-yard interception return for a touchdown.

Whyburn completed just 12 of 42 passes for 159 yards while the Gators rushing attack made 16 yards.

Angriest of the Gators, "Angry" John Rotelli, defensive end, brings down Southern Oregon quarterback Dennis Barger. Action took place during the annual Homecoming game at Cox Stadium.

Gloria Tyus

'Gloria-ous' Queen

Gloria Tyus, sponsored by the Black Students Union, was crowned Homecoming Queen for the 1968 football season at last week's game against Southern Oregon.

Miss Tyus is a graduate of Tamalpais High School in Mill Valley and lives in Marin City.

She was officially crowned during a brief halftime ceremony at the game. SF State hung on for a 14-7 win over the Raiders from Ashland, Oregon.

Gators back to form, capture FWC title

By Joe DeLoach

Once again everything is normal at SF State. The Gator soccer team has won the Far Western Conference title.

Championship–at SF State? Someone must be joking.

But for a school that claims to have a "de-emphasis on athletics," there is indeed a winning team on campus.

The soccer team, on which Americans are a minority of one, clinched its second consecutive FWC title recently in Davis.

Coach Art Bridgman's Gators recently defeated an injury-riddled Cal Davis team 3-1.

Samir Kandil opened scoring for the Gators at the seven-minute mark of the first period when he slammed the ball past the surprised Aggie goalie.

SF State dominated the contest at this point, but could not increase its advantage until George Pieslack scored, unassisted, mid-way into the third stanza, pushing the count to 2-0.

Davis rebounded to close to 2-1 just before the end of the third period, as Aggie left wing Leonard Francois scored from five yards out after Gator goaltender Milt Panabotacos slipped on the damp turf.

Half-Dozen Rushes

Davis then made a half-dozen rushes at the SF State goal, but each time Otto Bos stole the ball and prevented the Ags from tying the score.

"Bos was just great," Bridgman said.

"Otto made the difference in the game, and he came up with the big defensive play when the team needed it."

The Gator's all-America candidate played the entire contest with an injured left leg.

"In our game with Chico State I was kicked from behind," Bos said. "I haven't been able to practice all week."

The Gators' Roy Ebbel scored an insurance tally early in the fourth period, with Darcy and Kandil credited with assists.

The victory gives the Gators four wins and a tie in five conference decisions.

Runner-up Chico, an earlier victim of the locals, has a 2-1-1 mark.

SF State was not sharp in its passing attack, but Bridgman apparently was not worried.

Rainy Weather

"The rainy weather during the week made it impossible to practice. If a team is to have pinpoint passing and a consistent scoring game, it must practice many hours," Bridgman said.

Davis played with four starting players out of the lineup due to injuries.

"We had to use many second and third stringers," lamented coach Bill LaPorte.

"At the start of the season we had a strong team, but the injuries have really hurt."

Bridgman's "new offense" worked with some measure of success.

"The wings played extremely wide to open up the middle for the forwards. We scored the first goal with this formation," he said.

WHERE THE GATORS MEET
Ed Creighton's
LAKE MERCED LODGE
4075 19th Ave 584-1600
One block from the Doggie Diner
PITCHER of BEER $1.50
POOL TABLE
HAPPY HOUR Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday
with 20¢ beer 4:00 to 6:30

PHOENIX

Special Section — *Thursday, the Twenty-first day of November, MCMLXVIII* — *Twelve Pages*

SPECIAL REPORT

T-Squad eyewitness

The following is Phoenix reporter Steve Toomajian's eyewitness account of the police-student confrontation Nov. 13 that eventually led to closing the campus:

Student attempts to escape as he is cuffed by members of the Tac Squad.

Nov. 13 was apparently developing into the calmest day yet of the student strike.

There had been no classrooms disrupted, no property destroyed and only a sprinkling of student pickets, though some faculty members began picketing that day.

The noon rally at the speaker's platform was actually a small, concerned discussion session. Students were sprawled on the lawn, milling about the Commons, eating lunch and enjoying the sun. Even those absurdly obvious plainclothesmen seemed to dissolve in the calm of that day.

Suddenly, in close rank, a nine-man unit of the SF Police Tactical Squad marched stiffly through the heart of the campus. Blue helmeted, armed with long riot sticks, big and burly, they marched amid hundreds of students who were first astonished, then enraged.

'Pigs Off Campus!'

The officers arrived at the junction of the Black Students Union Hut T-2 and the Commons. There they stood motionless while hordes of students surrounded them, yelling "pigs off campus! Pigs off campus!" Then trays, bottles and garbage started flying. And, finally, rocks.

Three officers broke rank and chased and clubbed one rock thrower, subduing him between Huts T-1 and T-2.

Officers then chased another rock thrower through the Commons, where they handcuffed him. As they led the student away, one of the officers pulled a gun and threatened to shoot if the raging crowd came to the student's aid.

Second Tac Squad

By this time a second tac squad unit had rushed from behind the Bookstore through the hut area and then to the Commons.

The crowd of students had mushroomed in minutes to about 1000.

Flying rocks often hit students instead of police. The air was filled with screams and angry yelling as masses of students panicked, piling into one another. Others stood bewildered, then ran as the rush of horrified people came their way.

Met with unexpected resistance, the police did not act in a coordinated, controlled way. They broke rank, with a few even going berserk and chasing and clubbing isolated students who were watching from as far as 20 yards away. It was a hectic, brutal scene.

Larger Crowd

A third tac squad unit arrived at the area between the Education and Psychology buildings. The first two units retreated to the same area, still surrounded by a crowd that had grown even larger and more hostile.

At this feverish point a group of striking faculty members, holding their picket signs high, marched boldly through the crowd and encircled the amazed police. As the teachers walked round and round, challenging the police to obstruct them, the mass of students—including those perched on roofs and hanging out of windows—cheered and applauded.

The faculty members then led the students to the speaker's platform. A brief rally was held, then the crowd marched to the steps of the Administration building. President Robert Smith was shouted down frequently when he tried to explain that he did not call the tac squad onto the campus.

Cameraman Beaten

It was later found out that a television cameraman was beaten before the big battle.

Lt. James Curran, commander of the tac squad, said the cameraman was to meet the tac squad at the BSU hut to identify his assailants. Curran said that when his unit arrived at the hut he learned that the cameraman had not seen his assailants. Then the battle that closed the school began.

Citizens reading in the newspapers about the beating of the cameraman may have been given the impression that there were widespread disturbances on campus which justified the actions of the tactical squad. In fact, the

(Continued to Page 11A)

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And the strike goes on

The disruptions begun by striking students Nov. 6 continued through the remainder of the week, as the strikers kept up their harassing tactics.

Throughout the strike there were scattered reports of small bombs, minor fires and classroom and office disruptions.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7: President Robert Smith declared a state of emergency and suspended some college disciplinary procedures.

Smith created a committee to speed prosecution of students involved in campus disruptions.

San Francisco's Police Tactical Squad remained near campus during the day.

Two students were arrested for possession of explosive devices. A small bomb was detonated in an office in Education building. Numerous small fires were reported all around the campus, but no one was injured.

Groups of white dissidents, led mostly by members of the Students for a Democratic Society, attempted to disrupt classes in all buildings.

The administration sought to identify students disrupting classrooms for subsequent arrest. Deans were asked to keep lists of student invaders and faculty members and deans were stationed in hallways to identify students.

About 100 students marched and sang outside the Administration building at noon. A member of the Third World Liberation Front presented a list of demands to Smith's secretary.

The bomb in Ed went off at 12:25 p.m. It was made of .22-caliber bullets in a green bottle.

A television newscar burned briefly behind the Commons at 1:20 p.m. Smoke poured from the car as a campus guard sprinted from his motorcycle and aimed an extinguisher into the car's gas tank.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8: Five students wearing black stockings over their heads ransacked Room 422 in the Psychology building.

Minutes later five similarly-masked persons broke into a chemistry office and tore it apart.

At 11:45 a.m. police came on campus and arrested a black girl, reportedly for throwing a radio through a window in Anthropology department.

Three arrests were made—one woman and two men. George Murray and several black students witnessed the arrests.

This psychology research office was ransaked by 5 stocking masked persons.

Ten black football players quit the varsity squad in the afternoon, and later were joined by 10 black freshmen members. Some threats allegedly were made against the individuals and their families by people wanting them to strike. Three of the black students dropped out of school. By Monday the remainder had returned to the team.

About 50 faculty members threatened to join the strike unless George Murray was re-instated as a part-time instructor. Their main contention was that Murray had been denied "due process."

The president's office issued point-by-point answers to each of the BSU's 10 demands.

Support for the strike was announced by Experimental College, MAX, Community Involvement Program, Community Services Institute and Open Process.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12: The Tactical Squad emerged from a storage building under the Gym at noon to intercept eight black students disrupting classes in the Psychology building. The students were identified, photographed and released.

At the same time, police arrested two white students and charged them with trespassing. They were identified as Andrew Paul Kangas and Alfred C. Rice, both 26.

Small groups of white students continued their attempts to take the strike issues to classes meeting during the strike. Professors generally allowed them to speak.

Meanwhile, the faculty overwhelmingly approved a motion calling for State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke to resign.

Over the weekend an offer to arbitrate the dispute between the administration and students was made by Urban Studies Program. Cyril Roseman, director of USP, said the continuation of the dispute threatens both college and students.

Smith refused to negotiate until "order is restored" to the campus, but agreed immediately to arbitration. Leaders of Black Students Union did not respond to the proposal.

About 60 pickets were active during the day, while absenteeism climbed to nearly 15 per cent.

The faculty considered proposals for a three-day convocation in which classes would be suspended while the issues could be discussed.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13: SF State was ordered closed indefinitely by President Robert Smith.

Smith gave the order at 5:25 p.m. before a jammed press conference after an emergency meeting with his administrative staff, faculty members, and department deans.

The decision was made after a 15-minute battle between police and students.

Smith advised students to maintain their studies but said the campus situation had "made it impossible to carry on the instructional program." His decision came after an overwhelming vote by some 200 faculty members to close the campus.

Immediately following the order to close the campus, white and black leaders announced their intention of closing all 18 colleges and the state system.

Earlier in the afternoon about 150 students marched to the Ad building and demanded to speak to Smith. He appeared briefly outside the building but was repeatedly shouted down by the crowd gathered there.

ALIOTO'S ROLE IN CLOSURE ...

By Tom Newton

Along with a lot of other off-campus officials, Mayor Joseph Alioto has played an important role in what has happened recently on this campus.

The day after George Murray allegedly advocated bringing guns on campus, Alioto promised college President Robert Smith "whatever police resources necessary to keep order" on campus.

And last Thursday he offered Smith the services of an impartial arbitrator and the use of his office in an attempt to end the campus disruption, even though the Black Student's Union has repeatedly stated that their ten demands are "not negotiable."

Offers Arbitrator

In Alioto's latest attempt to "help" things here he offered the services of Dr. Lloyd Luckmann, an arbitrator who helped settle the one-day teachers' strike in San Francisco earlier this year.

The Mayor made good on his promise of police. Members of the police tactical squad had been housed on campus almost daily since Oct. 29 in the boiler room behind the gym and in other campus areas nearby.

It was originally Smith's decision to bring police on campus, but the manner in which they deployed themselves was up to them, according to Director of Public Information Harvey York.

Work Through Liason

While on campus the police have worked through a liason in Smith's office. The liason reported directly to Captain N. Girolami of the Taraval police station.

Plainclothes police from the Intelligence Unit and Community Relations Department, as well as the Narcotics Squad, have been here also, according to a spokesman from the Intelligence Unit office. The plainclothes police have been here on the orders of Police Chief Thomas Cahill.

The narcotics officers have been here "because of the outside fringe from the Haight-Ashbury," the spokesman said.

In regard to the question that has been raised as to who called the tactical squad into action last Wednesday, he said "The police will not wait for President Smith to blow the whistle if serious trouble starts."

Alioto Concurs

Alioto concurs with President Smith in letting the police handle the situation, according to Hadley Roff, the mayor's press secretary.

Alioto has had several long telephone conversations with President Smith since he first promised police help, Roff said.

The conversations have been held to keep the Mayor posted on the situation here, he explained.

Alioto has had similar conversations with police officials.

Last Thursday the mayor said he disagreed with President Smith's decision to close the campus but at the same time blasted State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke.

"The primary duty of administrators is to keep the schools open," Alioto said.

"The refusal of Chancellor Dumke and the Trustees to acceed to that simple request (for a three day delay in the Murray case) from the president of the college and the mayor of the city cannot be said to have been carefully considered," he said.

Nesbitt Crutchfield was one of eight arrested during last Wednesday's battle with the Tac Squad.

Kaye Boyle in the faculty demonstration against the police on campus.

RIGHTIST FIRE ON SHUTDOWN

The closing of campus has prompted much conservative comment by local and state officals within the past week.

Governor Ronald Reagan late last week said that the shutdown "was an act of capitulation—surrender if you will—to a small and unrepresented faction of faculty and student militants determined to substitute violence and coercion for orderly grievance procedures available to all."

"The administration obviously chose to abandon its responsibility and take the easy way out," Reagan said in a statement released Saturday.

Sen. James Whetmore of La Habra, deep in the heart of Orange County, said:

"The National Guard should be called out in sufficient strength and kept for a long enough period of time to insure that the college is again running smoothly.

"In the event the National Guard should not be of sufficient strength, the governor should declare an emergency so that the troops of the U.S. military could assist the National Guard until the job is done."

Assembly Speaker Jesse Unruh wanted the school opened "immediately," but put the blame on Reagan:

"You should not sit idly by . . . and permit San Francisco State College to close its doors," he told Reagan.

"They (taxpayers) will not tolerate it if you allow riots and rebellion to dictate educational policy."

San Francisco supervisor Terry Francois also issued a statement calling for the immediate opening of the campus "and an end to the violence."

Meanwhile in L.A.

Phoenix staff writer Lee Heidhues attended Monday's special meeting of the State College Board of Trustees and gives the following eyewitness report:

LOS ANGELES—A polite voice bid us good morning as the commuter jet, packed with SF State people, lifted off through the fog.

Traveling to the Los Angeles confrontation with Governor Reagan and his Trustees, the plane rose to 25,000 feet. The pilot told us we would reach L.A. in 50 minutes as the sun glared in from the east above the cloud bank.

Chic stewardesses served coffee, tea and milk while Associated Students President Russell Bass chatted with his constituents.

After circling for some 40 minutes we swooped down into the smoghouse that is Los Angeles. The weather was cool and nine of us hopped in a car and fought through the traffic to the Trustees headquarters.

As the contingent from San Francisco, we were greeted by a large body of walkie-talkie carrying, crew-cut police. They were all over the place and treated us like the plague. Cameras and bright lights descended on us and after a lengthy discussion we were all given our I.D. passes and admitted into the Trustees offices.

It was nearly impossible to get into the room where the Trustees met. The place was packed and a fire marshall guarded the gates closely. Ten seats allocated for SF State students had mysteriously disappeared. But, one by one we were siphoned into the room.

The Trustees sat around a large table and the spectators listened intently. At the head of the carpeted room sat Governor Reagan. Clothed in black, well tanned, hands on his gubernatorial cheeks—one knew the issue had been decided in his mind. It was only a matter of time.

While the governor sat silently pulling the strings his key puppets danced the tune—Dudley Swim, clothed in gray, a red tie shining out from his massive frame; Charles Luckman, thin and graying, looking like a former actor.

This duo, Swim the hammer and Luckman the stiletto, went at President Robert Smith. "We'll open the campus with some risk on Wednesday," the red faced Smith remarked. Dudley Swim grunted as if to say, "you damn well better."

The debate droned on about the various SF State minority studies programs. Luckman showed overwhelming concern that these programs would not be integrated. He thought it was "frightening" to have a black studies program with black faculty only.

Trustees Chairman Theodore Meriam's overriding concern was that his Trustees would miss their lunch hour. He anxiously glanced at the clock as Swim blasted out in his gruff voice.

"The authority of the state has been compromised. The closing of the school is a disgraceful, pitiful, capitulation to hoodlimism," was Swim's cogent analysis.

As the crowd snickered or gasped Governor Reagan spoke.

"We've made progress in minority problems," he asserted, and then condemned the militants. "We should be careful not to let militants run the black studies program."

This was not the most important thing to Reagan. Glaring down at President Smith he ordered, "If the campus could open in 15 minutes I'd want it done. The Trustees should get down to business and open the school immediately!"

With the governor's words of finality the Trustees adjourned for lunch and an executive session. What dirty laundry they couldn't clean in public would be done behind closed doors.

The lunch break ended and the galleries slowly filled to witness the climax. A small row developed because the seats promised SF State people had been given to several secretaries from Chancellor Dumke's office.

However, room was found for all and after Reagan's grand entrance amid flashing cameras the meeting continued. Portly Russell Bass sat in the witness seat opposite Reagan, Meriam, Swim, Luckman and the rest.

Deaf Ears

Bass told them more funds were needed for the school, but the plea fell on deaf ears.

All conservative ears perked up when Lowell Clucas, representing the Committee for Academic Environment, stated his case. Swim exuded a, "that's my boy" look and Clucas was honored by a personal audience with Reagan.

An eloquent plea by Vic Lee, student body president of San Jose State, struck home to Swim, who lowered his scowl briefly.

Tony Miranda, representing third world people at SF State angered Reagan with a remark about force on campus. Reagan's face turned a vivid red when Miranda asserted that the governor's remarks could mean that tear gas and billy clubs would be necessary to keep order.

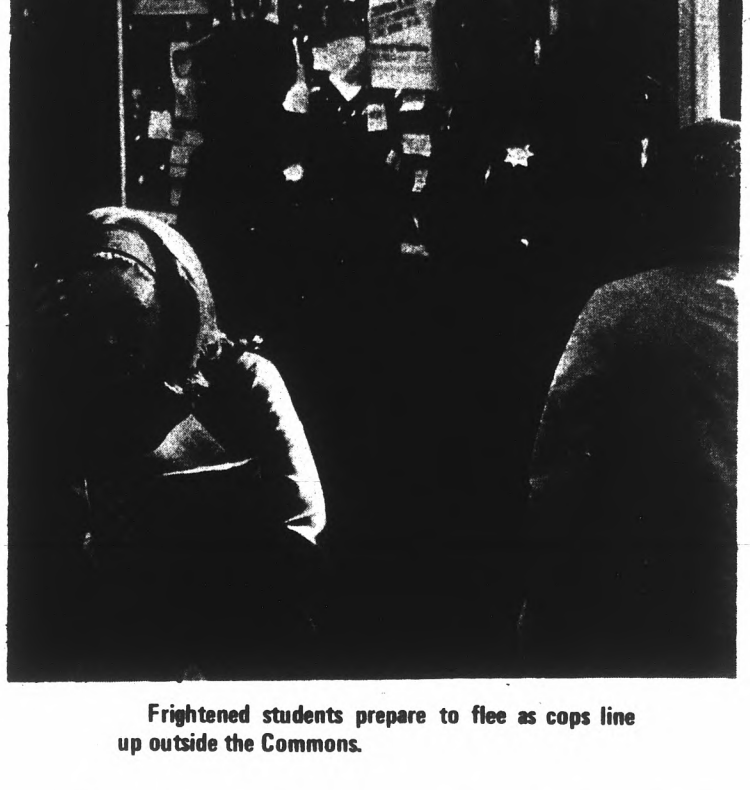
The hostile element in the galleries nodded in approval while Meriam gaveled the room to order. The play had gone on long enough and now it was down to the business of opening SF State.

Luckman cut in with his final thrust, a resolution calling for immediate opening of the school. The three part resolution read like an ultimatum, and Walt Coppock of the Psych Department said, "They'll never pass that."

Famous last words. The Trustees battled back and forth, but Ronald Reagan was to carry the day. Several compromising amendments were offered, but all were put down.

The enlightened minority attempted to educate Dudley Swim and company but it was a thankless task. The idea of local control of the school was foreign to the conservative majority. They could not afford to give up their power over the school.

The "open the campus now" resolution passed handily and the meeting adjourned. We filed out, sadder but wiser to the ways of the Board of Trustees.



Frightened students prepare to flee as cops line up outside the Commons.

The following is the exact text of the Trustees resolution passed this week:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Trustees of the California State Colleges that the Chancellor direct the President of San Francisco State College to open that College immediately; and be it further

RESOLVED, That there be no negotiation, arbitration or concession of student grievances or complaints except through the ordinary channels of communication and decision making at the College and then only after order has been restored and the educational process resumed; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Board reiterates its policy that "the primary reason for the existence of the college is the educational process," that "violence and the threat of violence against persons or property, and any acts of coercion which result in the interruption, or design to interrupt, the educational process or lawful operation of any State College" cannot be tolerated, and that disciplinary action be immediately instituted against any person whether student, or faculty or other employee, responsible for such conduct.

THE PHOENIX POSITION

Phoenix opposes the presence of police on campus.

We realize that police action is often necessary in the face of possible violence and destruction. But, as we assess the mood of the campus, we can only conclude that the continued presence of armed force would here be a disaster.

Police presence only intensifies campus tension in a situation that is continually explosive.

* * *

We oppose the strike presently being conducted by some SF State faculty members.

We agree that faculty members have a just grievance against State College Chancellor Glenn Dumke for the suspension of George Murray and continued infringement on campus autonomy.

But we contend that the faculty, in this campus crisis, should rise above quarrelling with Dumke and dedicate themselves to restoring calm and a climate of reason to SF State.

We feel that the faculty strike only increases tension on campus and lessens chances for an immediate end to campus disturbances.

* * *

We oppose the suspension of part-time English instructor George Murray, and we favor the present faculty proposal to censure Dumke for his order to ban Murray.

We believe that Dumke should have left the Murray case to appropriate campus procedures rather than taking the matter into his own hands.

We therefore support the demand of striking students that Murray be reinstated immediately.

Grievance committee eyes Murray case

By Art Beeghly

The George Murray case has inched a little farther through campus procedures while campus dissidents continue to demand immediate reinstatement of the suspended Black Panther leader.

Murray's suspension as a part-time English instructor is presently being considered by the faculty-staffed Grievance and Disciplinary Action Panel.

According to Clifford Josephson, chairman of the panel, the group has completed "informal discussions" on the case. Charges for the dismissal of the controversial black militant have not been disclosed.

Next Step

The panel's next step, Josephson said, will be a review of the case by an investigating committee, three members of which have not yet been selected. Murray will be allowed to challenge the selection of members.

Josephson said that if in the panel's informal negotiations, "a solution had been found, the case would have been considered closed."

Apparently no such solution has yet been found.

Harvey York, director of the public information, said "it's (the panel's) job is to see whether there is a foundation for disciplinary action against Murray, not if he should have his job re-instated."

Board Of Appeals

Murray's suspension as a graduate student here is slated to come before the Board of Appeals and Review, a joint student-faculty-administration group.

Murray's temporary suspension ends December 1.

According to the board's chairman, Dean Fred Reddell, Murray's case will not be heard until the current student strike is over.

"Business is presently at a standstill," according to a secretary in Reddell's office. "As soon as things quiet down, the board will be chosen and hearings will begin."

PHOENIX MINORITY STAFF POSITION

The undersigned members of the Phoenix staff disagree with the editorial stance taken by our paper during the strike.

We oppose the wishy-washy vacillation of the so-called liberals in our student body and our faculty who have long proclaimed their support of the black struggle for freedom and dignity, but who now refuse to support that struggle.

We believe in black power for black people now!

In last week's Phoenix editorial it was asserted that it is "unrealistic for 800 or 900 black students to make and expect demands that affect 18,000 students to be met in one day."

It is unrealistic only so long as Chancellor Glenn Dumke, the State College Board of Trustees and the state administration continue to address themselves to political aspirations instead of educational needs.

We believe that it is not only realistic, but vital to respond immediately to demands that have been discussed for at least three years.

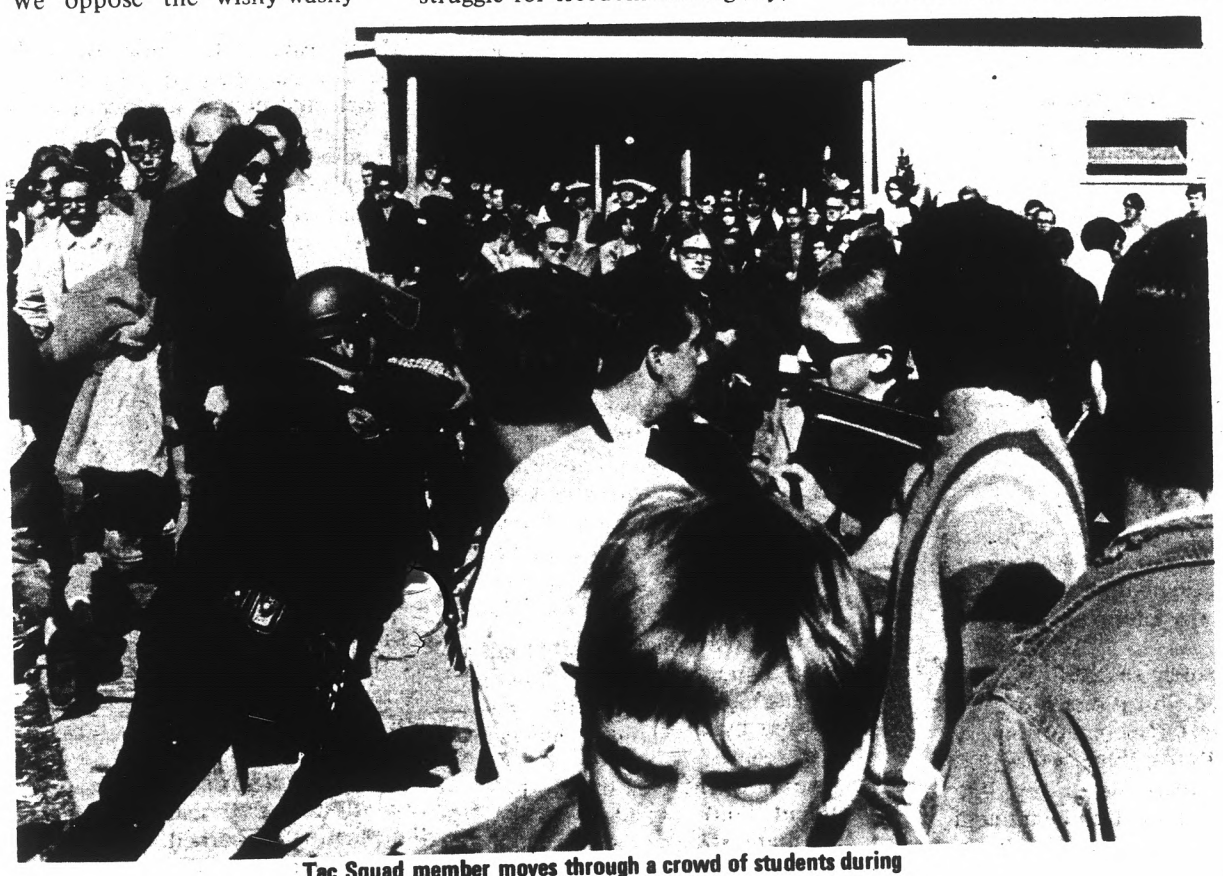
In this issue the Phoenix editorial opposes the faculty strike now being held.

We support them in strike and believe that instead of striking for "campus autonomy", faculty members should strike for the immediate acceptance of the 10 demands made by the Black Students Union.

We believe that minority peoples have been oppressed long enough.

We believe in freedom now.

Tony Rogers, John Gonzales, Lee Ross Heidhues, Carolyn Skaug, Carol Corville, Bruce Campbell, Robert Forsberg, Louis de la Torre



Tac Squad member moves through a crowd of students during the last Wednesday afternoon melee.

CONFRONTATION AT SF STATE

THE SQUAD VS. STUDENTS

Irate coed tells cop what she thinks.

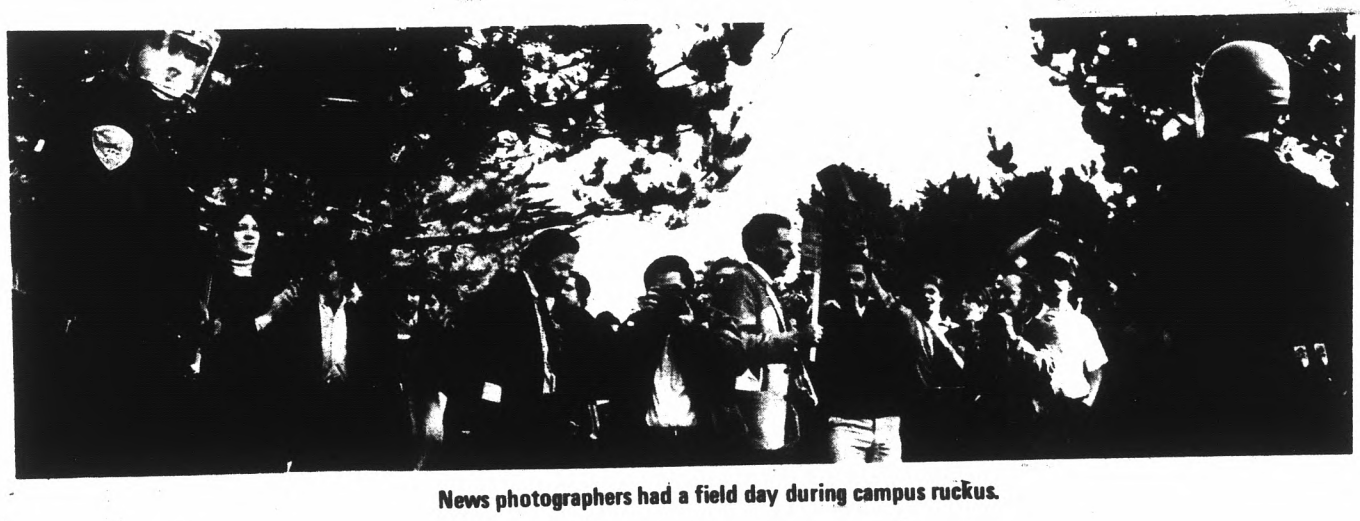
Faculty protestors parade amidst supporters.

S

pporters.

Tactical officer shouts for reinforcements as his men scuffle with felled students.

Tactical Squad collars two protestors.



News photographers had a field day during campus ruckus.

The disparate aims

The current student strike at SF State is supported by both the Black Students' union and Students for a Democratic Society, but for different reasons.

BSU members are aiming solely at winning 10 demands, which include immediate implementation of a Black Studies Department and reinstatement of Black Panther Party minister of education George Murray as a part-time English instructor and graduate student.

SDS members, on the other hand, see the strike as an opportunity to "attack the foundations of the university system."

"This strike is destroying the ivory-tower myth about the universities," a key SDS member said recently.

"All the problems of society exist right here on this campus. We are forcing people to confront those problems."

In the beginning, the present alliance between SDS and BSU was uneasy. Most of the enthusiasm for teamwork was on the side of SDS. BSU Chairman Ben Stewart told the press, for example, that "if some John Browns want to support us, that's okay."

Lukewarm Encouragement

In spite of the lukewarm encouragement, SDS volunteered its support, and sent a committee "to see what BSU wants us to do."

BSU's reply, generally, was "your own thing." An 11th demand to oust ROTC from campus, was vetoed by BSU because "we don't want a confrontation at this time."

But strike tactics have been up to each group's leaders.

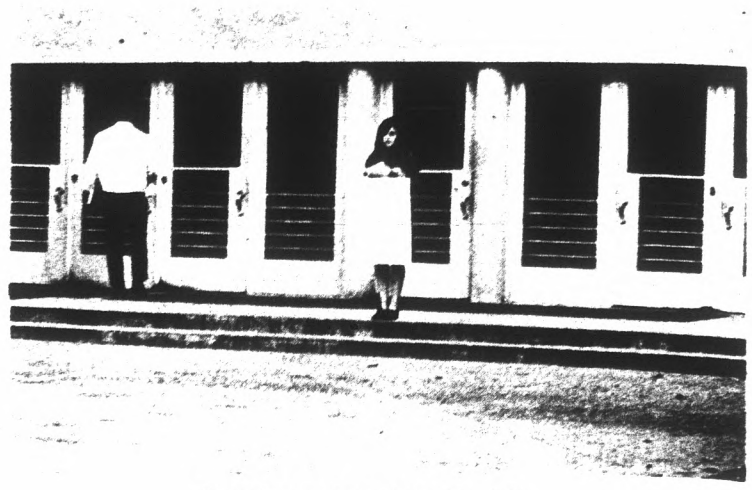
SDS has contributed a great deal of the strike's "legwork," manning poster and picket lines. SDS put out "position papers" on violence and the campus "situation," and sent representatives to discuss the issues among dormitory residents. But SDS generally has respected BSU's original request to not "blow the thing up."

SDS allegedly knew nothing of the black students' "classroom education" plans on Nov. 6.

Forman does not "think we are using anybody or being used by anybody in this strike. We support the demands and we support the strike."

Most SDS strikers were carrying picket signs when the disruptions occured.

When asked his opinion of the classroom education teams, SDS leader Alex Forman said, "I don't think I should comment on the tactics black people decide to use in their struggle for liberation."



Picketing coed stands lonely vigil.

Forman predicted "more cooperation between black and white students as the strike progresses.

"Once white students prove they will act, then black students will trust them," he said.

Forman cited black and white student rallies this week, black students manning picket lines, and the growing number of students and faculty striking classes

SDS and BSU shared leadership in the Dec. 6 demonstrations last year. One of the issues involved "due process" for nine BSU members suspended in connection with the November, 1967, attack on the office of the Daily Gater.

BSU and several off-campus black students supported the strike. Their support was so complete that SDS lost control of the demonstration and eventually found themselves disclaiming responsibility for the rioting which followed.

In May, while SDS was striking to force ROTC off campus, BSU was using non-participation as a negotiating point for the black studies program.

BSU EXPLAINS THE 10 DEMANDS

(Editor's Note) The Black Students Union offers the following explanation of the 10 demands of that group issued earlier:

1. That all Black Studies courses being taught through various other departments be immediately part of the Black Studies Department and that all the instructors in this department receive full time pay.

Explanation: At the present time the so-called Black Studies courses are being taught from the established departments which also control the function of courses. In order for a brother or sister to teach a Black Studies course he or she has to go before the assigned department head to receive permission to teach, which clearly shows that the power lies with the departments and the racist administrators, not with the Black Studies department chairman, faculty and staff.

At the end of the summer before the fall of '69 the racist administration announced that 47 full-time teaching positions were unfilled. The Black Studies Department only receives 1.2 teaching positions out of the total number of 47. The Black Studies Department instructors should receive full-time pay like the various other departments on the San Francisco State College campus.

2. That Dr. Hare, Chairman of the Black Studies Department, receive a full professorship and a comparable salary according to his qualifications.

Explanation: Dr. Hare is one of the best sociologists in the country and one of the most sought after, yet he makes less money than any Department chairman and all newly appointed deans and administrators.

3. That there be a Department of Black Studies which will grant a Bachelors Degree in Black Studies; that the Black Studies Department Chairman, faculty and staff have the sole power to hire and fire without the interference of the racist administration and the Chancellor.

4. That all unused slots for Black students from Fall 1968 under the Special Admissions Program be filled in Spring 1969.

Explanation: The 128 slots that were not filled by so-called "special admittees", should be filled by any Third World students who wish to attend San Francisco State College in Spring 1969.

5. That all Black students who wish to, be admitted in Fall 1969.

Explanation: In San Francisco 70 percent of all primary, junior high and high school students are Third World, but at SFSC only 4 percent of the entire student body are Third World students. In other words the racist pig power structure does not want an abundance of "niggers" in their so-called "institutions of higher learning."

6. That twenty (20) full time teaching positions be allocated to the Department of Black Studies.

Explanation: At the beginning of the fall semester, 1.2 percent teaching positions were allocated to the so-called Black Studies Department. How in hell can a department function with such a small number of teaching positions?

7. That Dr. Helen Bedesem be replaced in the position of Financial Aid Officer and that a Black person be hired to direct it and that Third World people have the power to determine how it will be administered.

Explanation: Helen Bedesem represents the old antebellum plantation mistress, the showpiece of the the slavemaster who decides what the field niggers need and don't need. We want her replaced with a Third World person who is absolutely responsible to Third World and poor students, not a house nigger, Uncle Tom, Tio Taco or a Charlie Chan.

8. That no disciplinary action will be administered in any way to any students, workers, teachers or administrators during and after the strike as a consequence of their participation in the strike.

Explanation: The racist administration should not threaten the security and well-being of people who support and participate in the strike.

9. That the California State College Trustees not be allowed to dissolve any Black programs on or off the San Francisco State College campus.

Explanation: On November 22-24 the California State College Trustees will meet at the request of Pig Dumke to dissolve the Associated Students on all State College campuses throughout the state. This means that we cannot create and maintain programs on and off campus. Everything we do will be controlled by the Pig Dumke. All programs such as the Associated Students, CSI, EC, etc., will have to have Pig Dumke's o.k. If the Trustees destroy our creativity in campus and off campus, we will use our creativity in a prolonged and protracted war against them.

10. That George Murray maintain his teaching position on this campus for the 1968-69 academic year.

Explanation: George Murray is one of the best English instructors on the campus. He was fired not because of his teaching activity but because of his political philosophy. This is insane and absurd and he must be reinstated to continue to educate and enlighten the third world students in his class.

Black studies proposal

The following are excerpts from the proposal for a Black Studies Department:

Full and exact designation for the proposed degree program: Bachelor of Arts in Black Studies with concentration in Black Arts. Bachelor of Arts in Black Studies with concentration in Behavioral and Social Sciences

Name of the unit of the college which would offer the proposed degree program: Department of Black Studies, Division of Innovative Studies.

Individual primarily responsible for drafting, the proposed degree program: Nathan Hare, Acting Chairman, Department of Black Studies.

Objectives of the proposed degree program:

a) to provide an opportunity for an integrated liberal arts major in Black Studies for those students who are interested in the education and development of the black community.

b) to provide an opportunity for an integrated academic major for those students who plan to teach black studies courses in elementary school, high school or elsewhere.

c) The general goals within the course structure of the proposed Black Studies major are to relate logical, artistic, and scientific principals to events both historical and current in the Black community. Particular emphasis will be given to content and data accumulated in the behavioral sciences, humanities, and creative arts. Social institutions which directly affect the Black community will be interwoven within the course materials and discussions.

Primary reason for requesting the proposed degree program: To provide a source of graduates competent in black community problems and development.

Professional uses of the proposed degree program: Those graduating with a degree in Black Studies could become probation officers, case workers, poverty workers, or enter graduate or professional schools in preparation for careers as lawyers, social workers, teachers, scholars, professors, research scientists or businessmen. Individuals with training in black studies would, other things being equal, have a decided advantage in post college occupational success in black communities.

Differences of the proposed degree program, if any from similar programs in neighboring institutions: The proposed degree program differs from other programs by integrating aspects of arts, humanities, and behavioral and social sciences. Special differences revolve around its proposal for a two-way community involvement including built in "field work" in all courses. Other black studies programs merely add black topics on an ad hoc basis to existing courses. They involve no significant innovation in the educational process and omit the key component of simultaneous community involvement.

Explanation of how the need to be met by the proposed degree program have previously been satisfied at the respective college: The needs to be met by the proposed degree program have previously not been satisfied at this college. The number of black students enrolled has decreased while the college enrollment increased. At the same time, the dropout rate of black students has been high. There has been no successful effort to relate the educational process to the black community.

Applicability of course work taken under the proposed degree program to other degree programs currently offered by the respective college: All of the courses might be applicable for advanced work in most departments of the school of humanities and the School of Social and Behavioral Science and professional schools elsewhere. They also would serve as a basis for a student taking a degree in a related field program in almost any department of the college.

Prerequisites and criteria for admission of students to the proposed degree program, and for their continuation in the program: A student seeking admission to the proposed degree program must be admitted to the college. He must continue in good standing and must satisfy the requirements set forth in the college bulletin and such subsequent changes as the college decrees. Special programs may employ criteria complemenatry to or/and exclusive of currently standard tests and measurements.

Enrollment figures during the past two years in specified courses related to the proposed degree program: Total FAll 1966 and Spring 1967 was 771.

List of all present faculty members who would teach in the proposed degree program: Nathan Hare, PhD, Diane Lewis, PhD, Lawrence Harrison, PhD, Robert Chrissman, MA, Mary Lewis, George Murray, BA, Gerald LaBrie, BA, Sonia Sanchez, BA, Don Griffin, BA, Gerald West, PhD.

The following individuals are among those who have expressed a desire to teach: Harold Cruse, Univ. of Michigan, Barbara Jackson, Syracuse Univ.; Abraham Jah, UC Berkeley; Peter Pursley, Stanford Univ.; Clemmont Vontress, Howard Univ.; Sylvai V. Kinney, Univ. of Ghana; Sarah Fabio, Merritt College, and Jesse Taylor, Xavier Univ., New Orleans.

Number and type of additional faculty and other staff positions, if any, needed to initiate the proposed degree program: Three additional faculty and staff positions are needed to initiate the proposed degree program.

Estimate of additional faculty and staff positions needed specifically for the proposed degree program one, two and five years after its approval: No additional faculty positions beyond the three initial positions should be needed in the first year. One or more faculty positions may be added as the program develops in each of the next five years.

Benny Stewart (left), BSU Chairman, and Joe White, SF State Dean of Undergraduate Studies.

AFROTC issue vote

(Continued from Page 11A)

"Who can predict that the facism of the 30's and 40's will not happen again."

Jones was a transport pilot in Europe during World War II and holds a reserve commission in the Air Force.

He said that the horror of the war struck him vividly when he was assigned to fly Jewish survivors out of the German concentration camps.

"No one hates war more than the military," he said. "Military men know better than anyone how terrible war is."

"Because of Vietnam, opinions on the ROTC issue are emotional and have become mixed up with the question about the war," according to Jones. "But, they are two separate issues."

Eric Solomon, English instructor, was also a member of the Senate ad hoc committee. He disagrees with Jones and has long opposed having the military on campus.

"I've never objected to having a Department of Aerospace Studies as an academic department," he said. "But these are Air Force officers teaching from an Air Force point of view."

"What bothers us about ROTC is that it is one of the school's clearest connections with the military establishment," Solomon said.

"We are not living in the 30's or the 40's—this is a different period of history with different conditions," Solomon added. "We may be at a point of history where the military will do away with us."

'Middle' speaks up

In the aftermath of last week's campus disorder and temporary shutdown, the "silent majority" of SF State suddenly became vocal—either independently or as members of groups.

The Committee for Academic Environment, the Campus Responsibility Party, and the SF State unit of California College Republicans were among "silent majority" groups reacting to campus turmoil.

Bill Barrett said the Committee for Academic Environment, already numbering some 200 and still growing, gives absolute support to President Robert Smith.

The group called for an examination of the alleged misuse of student body funds by striking student groups including the Black Students Union, plus the establishment of an ombudsman on campus to deal with student grievances.

"We stand in opposition to any means of settling disputes which have a negative and disruptive effect on the peaceful activities on this campus," Barrett said.

Patricia Kent

The committee said it supports the black studies program.

Obligation

S.I. Hayakawa, SF State English professor, is an outspoken faculty critic on the strike and shutdown.

"We have a standard obligation to the 17,500 or more students—white, black, yellow, red and brown—who are not on strike and have every right to expect continuation of their education," Hayakawa said.

"We must permit no one to disrupt or dismiss our classes," he added. "No one—no matter how great his need to establish his black consciousness—has the right to break into my classes and tell my students that they are dismissed," Hayakawa said.

Bud Aungst, a senior in English, said he supports most of the demands, "but the tactics are misdirected. Smith can't do much because there's no money to implement the necessary programs," Aungst said.

Alienate Trustees

"The Black Students Union and the radical groups would be more effective if they put pressure on the trustees and legislators. Instead, they alienated them, and justified Reagan's belief that we have too much freedom," Aungst said.

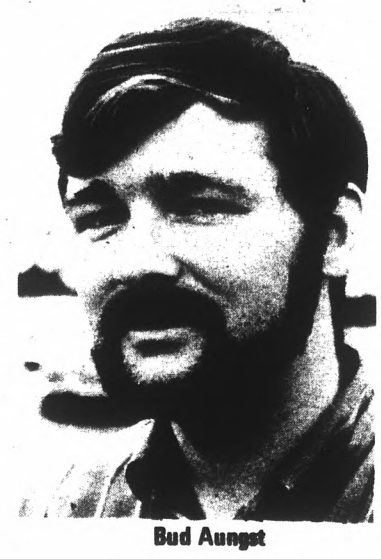
Patricia Kent, a junior social welfare major, said "I'm sympathetic with some of the demands, but I can't be sympathetic with the tactics—I'm against violence.

"The strike set the community against the school and made it harder to gain campus autonomy," Miss Kent added. "The strike has involved the majority against its will," she said.

Richard Strange, a junior in social science, said, "I do side with the strikers, but I don't agree with all ten points."

Kay Walker

Brad Pueschel



Bud Aungst

"I don't look at it as ten points, but as a whole scope of racism," Strange said.

"Consequently, when people are frustrated some lose their heads and resort to violent tactics, but these things happen. There's a need to discuss the larger issue."

Kay Walker, a senior in English, said, "I'm sympathetic toward their feelings, but I don't know how they can accomplish them on this campus with their violent tactics."

"This is an isolated situation. They should take their fight outside to the community," Miss Walker said.

Brad Pueschel, a junior business major, said, "I support most of the points but not all. However, I'm not striking because the Negroes say if you don't support all the demands you don't support the strike."

Campus security guard stands atop campus building watching.

TAC SQUAD

(Continued from page 1A)

campus was very quiet until the police arrived.

The city press also failed to mention that the same cameraman was involved in a fight with students during the melee in the huts. He hit students with his camera, nearly knocking one unconscious behind the Bookstore. Two students chasing the cameraman were clubbed to the ground by tac squad officers and arrested.

Witnesses gave conflicting reports on precisely how the incident began. But all—including a fellow television newsman—agreed the cameraman provoked the fight.

Amid all the publicity given to Black Panther George Murray's statement that students should carry guns to protect themselves, hundreds of witnesses saw a policeman brandish a gun in the fracas.

No Serious Violence

Despite all the property damage, class disruption and intimidation during the week of the strike, there was no serious violence—violence against people—until the police arrived Nov. 13.

This was also the first time tactical squad units ventured into the heart of the campus. Previously, they stayed around the Administration building and appeared briefly in other buildings, not wanting to draw a crowd as they did Nov. 13.

This was also the first time this semester that a mass of students has fought back physically against the tactical squad.

Throughout the strike week, tac squad units were accompanied by a cameraman who photographed student protestors.

Some of those arrested participated in protest activities throughout the first week of the strike.

Eight arrests were made. Black students Nesbitt Crutchfield, 29, and John Jenkins, 21, were charged with three counts each of assaulting police officers as well as resisting arrest and battery.

Felonious Assault

Gregory Baron, 21, was charged with felonious assault. Ronald Cuddy, 28, and John C. Fisher, 25, were each charged with felonious assault and resisting arrest. John Trombley, 28, was charged with a misdemeanor.

William H. Rogers, 22, and Khosro Kalantari, 26, were each charged with assaulting an officer, inciting to riot and malicious mischief.

Kalantari is an Iranian student who has long been fighting deportation proceedings on the grounds that the Shah of Iran will execute him.

The crowd begins to spread as cops raise their night sticks and grab a demonstrator.

Their booty secured, other officers circle around the crowd.

Faculty to vote on AFROTC

By Tony Rogers

The faculty referendum on retention of the campus Air Force ROTC unit is creating little interest at SF State.

For the second time this year the faculty is being asked to vote on whether they want to kick ROTC off campus. The present referendum was established by a resolution of the Academic Senate last month.

Ballots will be sent out as soon as the present campus disturbance has calmed down. Last May the faculty voted 283-251 to retain ROTC.

Almost half of the faculty members contacted by the Phoenix said that they were tired of discussing ROTC and that they thought last semester's vote should have resolved the question.

Others feel that college President Robert Smith will not terminate the ROTC contract no matter what the faculty decides.

Many faculty members oppose American involvement in Vietnam, yet support retention of ROTC on campus. Earl Jones, an assistant professor of music, maintains such a position.

Jones was one of three members of an ad hoc Academic Senate committee that wrote pro and con arguments for the referendum, which will be mailed out with the ballots. He prepared most of the pro-ROTC sections.

"I do not feel that we have reached the point where we can do away with the military," Jones said.

(Continued to Page 9A)

Black Studies near

Following is a Phoenix in-depth analysis of the proposed Black Studies Department to be instituted at SF State.

SF State's Black Studies Department is on its way to being implemented.

The controversial, confusion-plagued progression of the program proposal now is completed. Last Thursday the Academic Senate approved the program, along with:

* Allocating 135 student slots for black studies.
* Granting 11.3 faculty positions to the department, and
* Forming a hiring, retention, promotion and tenure committee to recruit faculty members for the department.

Courses now offered through other departments hopefully will be coordinated through black studies next spring.

Only some final work in the college's Academic Affairs office, and approval by President Robert Smith and Chancellor Glenn Dumke remain before the department becomes operative.

First Of Kind

The black studies program is the first of its kind, both in subject and in philosophy.

Currently, no college in the U.S. offers a black studies department, although more than a dozen are considering a black studies or Afro-American studies program. A few colleges offer informalized programs now.

The essence of Nathan Hare's departure from these programs is illustrated by his use of the term "black" rather than the more common "Afro."

Hare's proposal reflects current needs and interests of black people in this country. His interdisciplinary collection of courses seems designed to fill in the gaps left by traditional disciplines. The academic approach seems to be more Malcolm X than Margaret Mead.

The ivory tower has been largely eliminated from the black studies department. Student field projects are scheduled which will benefit the black community and at the same time keep students tuned in to the work that needs to be done.

Field work proposals include a black cultural arts committee, community newspaper, tutorial and "drop-back-into-school" drive, and a community information center.

Benny Stewart is interviewed by the news media during a BSU press conference.

Community projects, however, probably will wait for a semester, until the department is more firmly established.

The Black Studies Department also has a place for the traditional dreamer and the non-major. Like other departments at SF State, one can conceivably drift through black studies without ever facing an advisor, a college catalog, a seminar discussion or active involvement.

Hare's proposal, then, may not only be a first step in black studies, but a first step in constructive black nationalism. As an innovative approach, not only the academic community but the community at large will be watching its development.

Potential Controversy

Discussion over the new department probably will not stop with approval of the program, however. There are still areas of potential controversy.

Hare proposes to use new criteria in addition to the standard, evaluative material in admitting students to the black studies program. He indicated last spring that he may want to use people who are "experience-qualified" rather than "degree-qualified" in the department.

One suggestion that some lectures be scheduled off campus where people from the community.

COPS CONFRONT STUDENTS

Lawmen cordon off the campus following a rock-throwing melee.